The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Can China Survive?---A Reply to Gloomy Prophets

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How Thought Control in Japan Has Created a "Dwarf Tree" Mentality

Japan, Short of Pig Iron, Now Abandons Soviet Purchases; Will Buy Steel Products in Europe

The British King and His Sweetheart

Japan Covets Hainan Island; Conference of Naval Attaches at Amoy (*By the Review's Foochow Correspondent*)

Kuomintang Chinese in Java Arrested on Suspicion (*By the Review's Java Correspondent*)

Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Hupeh's New Governor-Elect (*By the Review's Hankow Correspondent*)

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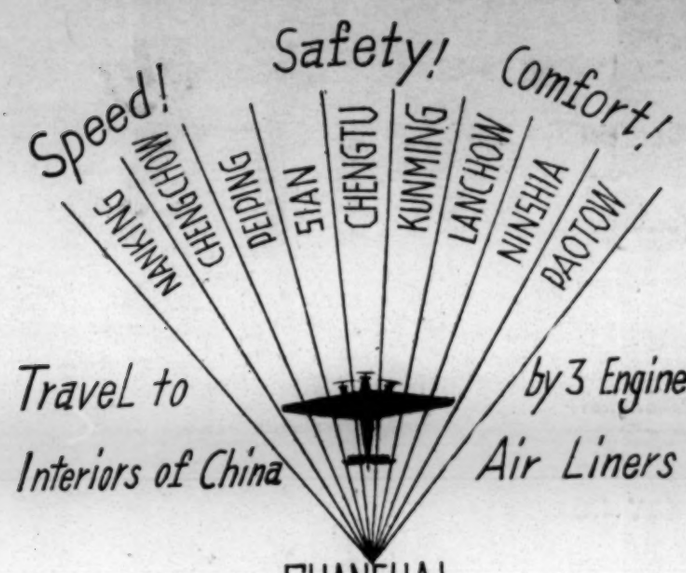

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

The British King and His Sweetheart 37
Does the Foreign Settlement Face Increased Taxation? 38
Can China Survive? A Reply to Gloomy Prophets 39
Soviets Ratify New Constitution—Stalin Claims Solution of Unemployment Problem 41

Special Articles

Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Hupeh's New Governor-Elect 44
Nanking Clarifies Its Stand on Sino-Japanese Relations; Kawagoe Quits Nanking as Memo Rejected 45
How Thought Control in Japan Has Created a "Dwarf Tree" Mentality 48
Japan, Short of Pig Iron, Now Abandons Soviet Purchases; Will Buy Steel Products in Europe 50
The Motive Behind the Japanese "Occupation" of Tsingtao.....By C. Y. W. Meng 52
Kuomintang Chinese in Java Arrested on Suspicion 54
Status of Chinese Seamen.....By Anna Ginsbourg 56
Gen. Ho Cheng-chun to Take Up New Position at Wuchang .....By S. Y. Chi 57
The Way to Seek My Consolation.....By T. S. Young 59
Japan Covets Hainan Island; Conference of Naval Attaches at Amoy 61
Prime Minister Baldwin Makes It Clear that if King Edward VIII Marries Mrs. Simpson She Will Become Queen of England..... 64
Who's Who in China 67
Men and Events 68
New Books of Interest in the Far East 70

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

THE BRITISH KING AND HIS SWEETHEART

FROM Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand the main topic of conversation is centered on the question of whether King Edward VIII will marry Mrs. Simpson. All mankind loves a lover (it was Emerson, not Shakespeare that said that) and when the lover is the Sovereign of the greatest Empire on earth the interest is naturally intensified. There has been a great deal of humbug and hypocrisy worthy of Pecksniff in connection with the discussions bearing on this romance—the hollowness of which will become apparent by the statement of a few plain facts. It ill becomes a Church, in this case the Church of England, (practically the only recognized State Church in existence in the world to-day) to adopt any Pecksniffian attitude on the subject of divorce, seeing that its very origin was the result of the desire (which was consummated) of its founder, King Henry VIII to secure a divorce. In plain words the Founder of the Church of England not only divorced one woman (Catalina) but he divorced or beheaded several others in succession and continued to hold his job while doing it. For that Church to raise a howl on the subject of the present King because he wishes to marry a divorced woman will strike the average unbiased person, British or otherwise, as ridiculous.

The question has also cropped up as to whether the objection of the Baldwin Cabinet to the King's proposed marriage is due to the fact that the lady in question happens to be an American. Among the "upper crust" of British society, unfortunately, there still exists the same attitude towards anything American that was expressed in Sydney Smith's famous gibe, "Who reads an American book?". The modern American may return the compliment by enquiring "Who goes to see an English movie?" Regardless of what conservative British editors may tell you, that feeling against America still prevails in British upper circles to-day. At any rate, let it be borne in mind that the opposition in England to-day against

King Edward marrying Mrs. Simpson either because she is an American or because she is divorced, comes mainly from the equivalent in England of what Ward McAllister used to refer to in New York as the "Four Hundred." The King has the great mass of common people in England on his side, and had the British press broken loose from convention at an earlier date (now that the flood gates have been opened, the British press is making up for lost time) the *hoi polloi* of England would have been even more enthusiastic in their support. We have a faint suspicion that is one reason why the conservative British press took the lead in a policy of suppressing the news of the King's romance.

There is another point that should not be lost sight of. The real "offense" that the youthful King has committed in the eyes of his Cabinet is not so much that he has shown signs of marrying according to his heart, as that he has not chosen to be a "dummy". It has been an unwritten law in England for a century or more that the King on his Throne shall be a mere figurehead and that he shall do just as the Cabinet says and as custom has indicated. Putting the matter plainly, the King has gone "on strike." He just refuses to carry out the program. He has called the bluff of the long-established British custom of using the King as a sort of puppet to impress the mob. His attitude so far has been that if he is to hold the job of being a King he really wishes to play the part of a King. In that attitude, be it noted, it is among the lower classes of England that he finds his main support. A partial explanation of this support is that he has shown a really sincere sympathy with those on the lower rungs of the social scale. For our own part, we hope that the King sticks it out, marries the girl, and lives with her happily ever afterwards—thereby confounding his hypocritical Ministers, and incidentally cementing Anglo-American friendship.

DOES THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT FACE INCREASED TAXATION?

IN view of the fact that H. E. ("Harry") Arnhold receives no salary for fulfilling the duties of his office as Chairman of the Shanghai Foreign Municipal Council (nor do the Councillors theselves receive any salary) we will temper our criticisms, for, after all, he does a great deal of hard work which is doubtless for the benefit of the community—and if he gets any corresponding benefit for the work he does it comes in an indirect way. However, we are not among those who are inclined to agree with him that an increase in taxes and rates in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai is inevitable. By that we do not mean that we favor the borrowing of still more money, even though that should be possible. What we recommend is that steps should be taken to decrease the expense of administration. There is nothing to be gained by reviving the old controversy as to whether the Chinese do or do not pay most of the taxes levied in Shanghai, but the fact of the matter is that they pay such a great part of them that unless they agree to pay them the plan to increase the taxation rate will fall through. If we had no other reason for lack of faith in Mr. Arnhold's suggestion it is supplied by his attitude a year ago when the proposition came up to amalgamate the New Engineering Works with the Shanghai Dock Co. He, in his position of Chairman, calmly advised the holders of perference shares in the former company to give up their preference for the benefit of the ordinary shareholders (of which he and his companies were the principal holders), and the preference shareholders, like sheep, were going to follow his lead, and did do so up until the point when the fallacy of his arguments was demonstrated. Even then when defeat was staring him in the face, he told the assembled preference shareholders that what they would eventually be offered would not be so advantageous as the proposition he had made. But events since then have belied his prediction. Preference shares in the said Works to-day sell for almost double those of the ordinary shares—and incidentally are sharing, at present, the strengthening in prices of cotton and rubber shares, which has been quite marked here during the past few weeks, owing to the trend towards war in Europe. Ever since that New Engineering Works incident our faith in Mr. Arnhold's perspicacity in financial matters has been considerably lessened.

Huge Throng Hears Dr. Hu Shih Give Impressions on Trip to United States

A lecture by Dr. Hu Shih attracted huge crowds to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai Dec. 2. The lecture covered impressions gathered by Dr. Hu during his recent trip to America, where he attended the tercentenary celebrations at Harvard University and the sixth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Yosemite.

Speaking of the Harvard ceremony, he related that every institute represented at the celebration was given a number according to its age, the oldest commencing with one. As a delegate of Peking University, Nankai University, and the Academia Sinica, he was given the numbers of 419, 454, and 499, respectivelv. There were only five more above these, which gave striking indication of the comparative youth of education in China, despite her 5,000-year-old culture.

Referring to the conference at Yosemite, he said the site formerly belonged to Spain, now in the throes of a terrible civil war, which proved that any nation which relied solely on might, and had no solid foundation of culture and industry, could not remain strong.

Whatever propaganda one might spread, nothing could equal real fact, Dr. Hu continued. For instance, despite the publicity given to the Far Eastern situation, the countries which took part in the Institute's conference three years ago had paid little attention, if any, to it. Now, because of the stern reality of the economic penetration of world markets by Japan and the threat to peace in the Pacific, all nations were taking elaborate precautions for self-protection. This showed that only facts counted.

Dr. Hu touched briefly on the situation in the Pacific, urging self-reliance for national salvation.

Can China Survive?—A Reply to Gloomy Prophets

WITH war clouds hanging over the Orient, China has once again been propelled into the international limelight.

Speculation is especially rife on China's stand in the supposedly inevitable clash between the uniformed Samurai and the Red Moujik. A few observers believe that the conflict would benefit China by badly exhausting her powerful neighbors, who have already "nibbled off" a few of her outlying provinces.

Others think that China would not be able to withstand the pressure exerted by these two military giants, and would be forced to join one of them in fighting the other. Since Soviet Russia is less likely than Nippon to resort to open aggression to force China into her camp, the Chinese troops will, according to these prophets, be marching in the shadow of the Japanese flag when Der Tag comes.

To the ranks of these observers belong Hallett Abend and Anthony Billingham, whose gloomy prophecies have just been published by Ives Washburn of New York. Since Mr. Abend is a seasoned student of things Oriental whose opinions always command attention, his new book merits comment.

Mr. Abend's main thesis is simple. A Soviet-Japanese war is inevitable. The Tokyo General Staff, realizing this, has devoted its energies to the immediate task of making North China "safe". The seizure of Chahar and Hopei, the present rape of Suiyuan, the impending seizure of Ninghsia and possibly Shansi, are all attempts to drive a wedge between the uncertain China and the Bolshevist Outer Mongolia. The next task is to persuade Nanking of the benefits of Sino-Japanese rapprochement, directed against Soviet Russia.

The latter, Mr. Abend avers, is also active. Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang although nominally Chinese, are in reality Soviet military bases. Chinese Communists are also under Moscow's direct control, and are moved from one section of the nation to another, like pawns in an intricate Soviet-Japanese chess game.

China, the two writers pessimistically observe, is in no position to determine her own destinies. She is a plaything of forces set into motion by her powerful neighbors. Whatever the outcome of their struggle, China is doomed to servitude, most probably under Nipponese task-masters.

"The sad fact is", they declare, "that the substance of the nation has been wasted by more than two decades of selfish civil wars, and that as a result of this weakening process China today cannot stand up for its own rights against a nation with one-sixth the population of China itself."

And a little later: "China's future is already mortgaged pretty well up to the hilt, and one reason for Japan's very obvious policy of haste is probably the fact that she has decided she must obtain absolute domination of China while that nation still possesses some tangible assets of large value as yet not burdened with hopeless debts."

Answering their own question, "Can China Survive?", the writers forlornly reply: "When it comes to consideration of the law of the survival of the fittest, China must be ruled out unless the next two decades give reason for more hope than can be justified by the records made since the Chinese Revolution was begun a quarter of a century ago . . ."

And after comparing China's "meager" achievements with the progress made by Soviet Russia, the authors declare: "When these facts are considered China's showing, charitably phrased, is poor indeed."

Chapter after chapter the two correspondents devote to a searching, if unkind, analysis of conditions in most of China's provinces. In North China, they make Wang the bar-boy, a spokesman of the Man-in-the-Street, who is over-burdened by taxes levied by avaricious Chinese officials. North China's countless Wangs, the writers say, welcome the Japanese, because the latter bring peace, order and efficient government. The North China warlords, Messrs. Abend and Billingham declare, have often played Nanking against Tokyo to gain subsidies from the former.

In Mongolia, the two writers find unrest and hate for the Chinese, because of Nanking's erroneous and selfish policies. Sinkiang they declare to be a part of the Soviet Union. In Tibet, nominally Chinese, they find few vestiges of Chinese sovereignty. Gen. Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, is, according to the two writers, absolutely independent of Nanking, recognizing its sovereignty only insofar as that brings in a monthly subsidy.

In the Southwest the writers find several ambitious warlords, whose personal animosity for Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek blinds them to the benefits of national unity. "Incredible as it may seem", they declare, "even foreign aggression and the seizure of Chinese territory by foreign armies do not suffice to shock China into unification."

And a concluding quotation: "The wonder is not that China has accomplished as much as she has, but that she has accomplished so little. Unmolested, China might survive and eventually achieve real unification, particularly if she were given intelligent help from outside. But with Japan exerting a constantly growing pressure, with the Japanese Government avowedly determined to keep other nations from playing a large part

in China's future development, and with Soviet Russia occasionally filching away large areas of the northern territories, the prospects for survival, except under Japanese direction, or as an adjunct to the Soviet Union, seem gloomy indeed.

"There is a growing school of thought which declares that the people of China will be better off under some form of Japanese direction than they would ever be under leaders of their own race. Japan's record of achievements in Manchukuo may fairly be taken as a prophecy of the condition which will be the portion of the Chinese people if Japan can achieve her aims."

Mr. Abend came to China from the city desk of the *Los Angeles Times*, known far and wide as "The Citadel of Conservatism." From that daily he inherited an intellectual foundation of dislike for liberalism, belief that "force always winneth" and respect for Japan, Los Angeles' best customer.

Some years ago he wrote "Tortured China", in which he dealt some heavy and possibly warranted blows to China. There was demand for his departure, but the battle between the Chinese Government and the *New York Times* resulted in a victory for the latter. Mr. Abend remained.

Since that time he has greatly expanded his knowledge of this country and Japan, of their ways and idiosyncrasies. He has seen China's achievements and he reported them. He witnessed Japan's aggression on the mainland, and courageously he criticised it. But in witnessing the one and the other, he apparently failed to grasp the long-range significance of the events. In China he saw no unification, merely compromise. In Japan he saw 70,000,000 people, who "working under almost incredible hadicaps . . . have had the wide-awake sagacity to realize that they must choose between expansion and retrogression."

What Mr. Abend failed, or refused, to recognize was the fact that forces have been let loose in China which catapulted the country within a single decade out of feudal stages of economic, social and political development straight into capitalism. The Nanking Government did not bear the responsibility for this progress. The Government itself was the product of these forces, whose action it only tried to direct and accelerate.

Similar forces, working for 75 years, have made Japan an Imperialist country, no whit different from the pre-war Germany. To ascribe to Nipponese "kulturtraegers" a conscious desire for anything but profits and territory, as Mr. Abend does, is to indulge in the sort of bunkum that the German and British Empire-builders had made famous at the turn of this century.

Mr. Abend is undoubtedly correct in declaring that hopeful waiting for a liberal resurrection or a proletarian revolt in Japan is "calling in folly for counsel." But to assert, as he does, that the Japanese people stand behind the Army is to overlook entirely the terrific struggle now in progress between the aggressive younger officers and the capitalists, fearful of national-socialism and new military ventures on the mainland. One indication of this struggle is the current controversy over the nationalization of the electric power industry; another is the reluctance of bankers to invest in Army-ruled Manchuria.

"Big Business" is against placing China into a position where she would have no alternative but to fight a mutually exhausting war. The Army, alarmed by the unprecedented rural distress and eager to introduce the blessings of Fascism to Japan, is maneuvering to place Nippon in a position where she would have to fight to save "face" and the enormous investments. For this reason, Mr. Abend is perhaps on unsafe grounds when he endows Japan with internal stability and a yearning to make China safe for civilization.

Were Mr. Abend inclined to be a little more charitable towards China, he would have realized his unfairness in underestimating this country's achievements. Great as Soviet Russia's gains have been, they were achieved through an unprecedented social upheaval and great cost in lives and material values. In Japan great achievements were facilitated by the country's smallness and homogeneity.

Less than a decade has passed since the second Chinese revolution. In this brief period of time China has undergone momentous changes. National consciousness, despite all Mr. Abend can say, has taken a strong hold on the public mind. The country is being rapidly unified, in face of foreign aggression; world-wide depression; congressional antics in a friendly country; natural calamities, exceeding in seriousness anything that Japan has ever suffered; and the intrigues of a few remaining warlords.

Opium growing and smoking is still a major national problem. Taxes are still often exorbitant. Banditry is still rampant. Communists are still strong. Officials are still corrupt and warlords are still scheming and avaricious. Communications are still inadequate. Schools and hospitals are still too few and quite a number of Chinese are not the angels they should be.

But, withal, the nation is making enormous and incredibly rapid progress. The best proof of this is the lamentable failure of Messrs. Abend and Billingham, in their roles as seers, to predict the outcome of Sino-Japanese negotiations. The writers apparently failed to foresee Gen. Han Fu-chu's visit to Hangchow; Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's dashes to Sian, Loyang, Taiyuan and Tsinan; China's effective resistance to Japanese-directed bands in Suiyuan; and, finally, Nanking's refusal

to accept the most important of Japan's demands.

While the writers were still working on their book, Japan made her bluff. Taking this bluff in all seriousness, the writers predicted a dire fate for China. But China refused to be bluffed, forcing Tokyo either to modify radically its demands or to embark on new military adventures, whose outcome is not at all certain.

And, lastly, contrary to Mr. Abend's contention, the Russo-Japanese war is apparently going to be a protracted affair, unless a sudden and successful Soviet air raid wipes Nippon's industrial centers off the face of the map. The contest will inevitably so exhaust both combatants that both would need a long period of recuperation before regaining their interest in China. And unless the Communists succeed in Sovietizing China, the latter will be the only one to gain from the events which Fate holds in store for the Orient.

Thus, the question: "Will China Survive?", can have only one answer—China may pass through anxious days, but survive she will!

Soviets Ratify New Constitution—Stalin Claims Solution of Unemployment Problem

THE new Soviet Constitution, unanimously ratified Dec. 7, by the All-Union Congress of Soviets is engaging the attention of the outside world. The Reds claim, according to Mr. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars:

> "The Soviet system is impregnated with democracy more than any other system. And still the new Constitution follows the path of further democratization of the Soviet system. It may be said that it completes the democratization of the USSR. We take all that is best in the democratic organization of other states and transfer it to our country and apply it to conditions in the Soviet State. Only the right of the legal existence for political parties, other than the Party of Communism, has been left out. In our country, where there are no classes warring between themselves, where the workers and peasants stand solidly around the Communist Party and where other political parties are simply the agents or restorers of capitalism, there can be no place for their legalization."

The Soviets consider the promulgation of the new Constitution a blow to Fascism, and they attempt to show that a greater measure of true democracy obtains in Russia than in any of the so-called Fascist countries.

In the previous constitution the city workers were favored over the peasants, and received double representation in all councils. This has now been altered. All citizens of the U. S. S. R., over the age of 18, who have not been deprived of their citizenship rights by the courts, are entitled to a vote equal to that of any other citizen. In this connection, it is interesting to note that former kulaks (rich peasants whose property was liquidated) are entitled to vote, a right which was formerly denied them.

The new Constitution guarantees to the citizens of the Soviet Union freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly. On the face of it this would seem an enormous departure from the days of suppression of religion and free speech. In actuality it means but a slight advance. The only party permitted in Russia is the ruling Communist Party under Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Politbureau or inner chamber of the Party. The Communist Party has conducted a widespread campaign to eliminate all influences of religion. The Russian church has been disestablished, its property confiscated and its adherents suspect. No member of the Communist Party may belong to the Church. In educating the youth of the land, the Communists have eliminated religious teaching of any kind and have spread propaganda against the Church. In regard to freedom of the press and freedom of speech, the censorship which has been exercised by the government is too well-known to need further elucidation.

It would seem, therefore, that the granting of these rights either has a string attached, or that Russia is sufficiently socialized to make their suppression no longer necessary. There is something to be said for both suppositions. The string is the Communist Party—no party or political doctrine other than that of the official Communist Party is permitted. Also opposition elements have been practically eliminated—the recent slaughter of the so-called "Trotskyites" is a case in point. Such being the case a tentative and partial inauguration of certain democratic rights could do no harm.

In commenting on the new rights granted to Soviet citizens when the Constitution was presented to the All-Union Congress of Soviets, Stalin said:

> "Bourgeois constitutions usually limit themselves to recording the formal rights of citizens without concerning themselves about conditions for exercising these rights, about the possibility of exercising them and about means of exercising them. They speak about the equality of citizens, but forget that real equality between master and workman, between landlord and peasant is impossible if the former enjoy

wealth and political weight in society while the latter are deprived of both . . . Or again: they speak of free speech, freedom of assembly and speech, but forget that all these liberties may sound empty to the working class if the latter are deprived of the possibility of having at its command suitable premises for meetings, good printing shops, a sufficient quantity of paper, etc."

According to Stalin the first fundamental principle of Communism has been achieved, "from each according to his abilities; to each according to his labor." In other words, the unemployment problem has been solved, and the new Constitution guarantees every citizen the right to work and to receive payment for the work in accordance with its quantity and quality. But Soviet society, said Stalin, has not yet succeeded in bringing about the higher phase Communism , the formula being, "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his *needs*."

When the Bolsheviks assumed power in Russia they found a disordered state of affairs. Russia under Czar Nicholas II was a land ruled by bribery and venality in all its forms. The mass of the people lived and worked in abject poverty; fully 90% of them were illiterate. No effort was made to raise the standard of living; quite the contrary. The old evils of absentee landlordism and excessive taxation held sway in a land not far removed from serfdom. Upon this rot and corruption was foisted the World War. Russia, primarily an agricultural country and industrially undeveloped, was, in any case, in no position to stand the drain of the War. Underfed, poorly clothed, unprovided with munitions, millions of Russian soldiers were uselessly slaughtered as a result of the corruption and disorder in high places.

Revolt, never far below the surface in Russia, reared its head. Soldiers deserted by the thousands; nothing could stem the tide. Returning to the cities and to the countryside they aroused the workers and peasants. Strikes spread, country estates were plundered and burnt. On March 15, 1917, the Czar abdicated. The Petrograd Soviet or council of workers was formed and disputed the right to supreme power with the Duma, the legislative assembly under the Czars.

The Soviet, inexperienced and possessed of few constructive ideas, gave way to the Duma who then established the Provisional Government. The question then was whether to continue the war or not. The Soviet wanted peace, but the Provisional Government decided to go on with the war, a decision which became the greatest obstacle to cooperation between the Duma and the Soviet.

On April 4, 1917 Nicolai Lenin, leader of the Bolsheviks, arrived in Petrograd from his place of exile in Switzerland. With the connivance of the German Government, who hoped to increase the revolutionary tumult in Russia, Lenin in company with other well-known revolutionaries had been transported across Germany in a sealed train.

The Bolsheviks, or the majority, so-called, of the Social Democratic Party, are to be distinguished from the Mensheviks, or minority party. It was the Mensheviks, whom Lenin and his followers believed traitors to the theories of Karl Marx, who actually controlled the Provisional Government. They were primarily nationalists and opposed to the internationalism of Lenin and his followers.

Lenin bided his time—the soviets which had cropped up in imitation of the Petrograd Soviet, Lenin felt, were under the influence of the bourgeois. He waited until his anti-bourgeois propaganda had the opportunity to take effect in the minds of the workers and soldiers.

Faced with apparently insoluble problems, including the growing cry for peace, torn by the strife between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, the compromising and indecisive Provisional Government tottered. Desertions from the battlefields assumed the proportions of a general retreat. Daily Lenin's power increased. By the middle of September (1917) the Bolsheviks had a majority in both the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets. On October 25th (according to the old Russian calendar) they struck.

As soon as Lenin was in power his Government made peace with Germany, and signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This treaty, which raised a storm of protest, sacrificed large areas of Russian soil, but peace had been made, and the work of building Communism began. But first Russia had to suffer a new invasion of her soil, the intervention fostered by Britain, America and Japan who maintained armies of their own on Russian soil and who aided with munitions the various White Russian armies fighting against the Reds.

But in the end the Reds under Trotsky's army proved too strong. America, Britain, and Japan lost interest in what proved to be an extremely expensive undertaking. The various White Russian armies were demolished, and the Soviets were left to themselves. From the time Lenin and his fellow Bolsheviks assumed power, Russia was subjected to a thoroughgoing "terror". The Cheka* and its successor, the GPU, cleared the country of its subversive elements—those ele-

*The Soviets have adopted the Chinese custom of linking together the syllables of two words to designate an institution. Thus the Chinese call the Tientsin-Pukow Railway the "Tsinpu" Railway. The work "cheka" has been coined from the two Russian words, "Chrezvychainaya Kommissiya" (Extraordinary Committee), which, in actual practice, has meant the secret police.

ments who objected to having their grain seized, those who showed any even a slight fondness for the old regime or who disagreed in any way with their new masters. Inevitably a number of innocent people lost their lives.

Discovering that an illiterate undeveloped people were not ready for the high-flown idealism of Communist doctrine, the leaders of the Bolshevik party under Lenin began a general retreat back to the despised capitalism. The result was the New Economic Policy, generally known as "Nep." In the meantime the Communist Party consolidated and strengthened its position. Socialization of industry proceeded, though at a slackened pace. A beginning was made toward collectivization of farms—though no farmer at that time was forced to join a collective farm—the Communists were not strong enough.

Before Nep was withdrawn Lenin died, and a struggle developed between Trotsky and Stalin as to who should assume supreme power in government and party. Stalin, as Secretary-General of the Communist Party, and holding in his hands the means of controlling the Party, was an easy victor and Trotsky went into exile.

Stalin announced the first Five Year Plan—industry developed apace—the kulaks (rich peasants) were liquidated—more and more farms become collectivized It is worthy of note in this connection that some sources claim that upwards of 5,000,000 people lost their lives on account of the liquidation and also on account of a largely preventable famine in the Ukraine.

The first Constitution was promulgated. A campaign in mass education was instituted—its results have been truly remarkable, as it is estimated that 70% of the inhabitants of the U.S.S.R. can now read and write as against the 90% illiteracy existing under the Czars.

The second Five-Year Plan followed hard on the heels of the first, which was completed within four years. There has been a wide divergence of opinion on the reliability that can be accorded Soviet industrial statistics, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the U.S.S.R. has made remarkable economic and social progress, although this progress may not be as great as that announced by Soviet leaders.

If the new Constitution means anything at all it must be taken to indicate general improvement has reached such a level that embodiment of this improvement can be made in constitutional form.

Swatow Municipality Pays Solatium to Family of Murdered Japanese Policeman

With the culprit still at large, the Swatow municipal authorities have agreed to pay $4,000 as a partial solatium to the family of Susumu Tsunoda, of the Swatow Japanese Consular Police, who was murdered on Jan. 21. A pledge also was made to Chui-chiro Harada, the Japanese Consul in Swatow, that the search for the murderer would be continued and steps taken to prevent the reurrence of similar crimes.
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Spain Becomes Trial Battle-Ground for Europe

THE war in Spain has to a large extent resolved itself into a trial battle-ground for the two main opposing forces on the Continent of Europe, with Russian soldiers helping the Spanish government and Germans and Italians helping the rebels. Replying to a number of questions in the House of Commons Dec. 7 regarding foreign nationals in Spain, Foreign Secretary Eden said: "Information has been received that the number of Germans recently landed in Cadiz is about 5,000. This information has come direct from Cadiz and Seville. Information has also been received that there are large numbers of Italians serving with the forces in Majorca, and a large number of Russians and other foreigners fighting for the Government in Madrid. As I have previously indicated to the House, His Majesty's Government strongly deprecates the participation of volunteers from other countries in the fighting in Spain.

The Burgos authorities informed the British Government Dec. 3 that rebel planes would commence night attacks on the Spanish coast between the cape of San Antonio, North-East from Alicante, and Marbelle, West of Malaga, and continue until December 15. All ships suspected would be bombed. Mines have been laid along the coast and in other districts, the rebel authorities further announced.

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Arita Explains Terms of German Accord

"The Japanese-German accord does not provide for joinr interference in the internal affairs of a third party, nor for the dispatch of troops to the territory of a third party, such as, for instance, China or Catalonia," Japanese Foreign Minister Arita stated in a discussion of the agreement, signed in Berlin on Nov. 25. "It is out of question," the Foreign Minister declared, "that Japan should send troops to Catalonia, even if Germany should interfere there."

Asked by a foreign correspondent if the agreement were directed against Soviet Russia, Mr. Arita replied that "if the Soviet Government declares itself against the Comintern, Japan would welcome the Soviet Union's adherence to the pact."

A proposal to form a joint Sino-Japanese front of defense against the Comintern, Mr. Arita continued, was made to China long before the conslusion of the Japanese-German accord; therefore, "the two matters are entirely different, although fused with the same spirit." "If China, apparently influenced by opinion now prevailing at home and elsewhere, thinks that there is no necessity for such an accord, there is no course left for Japan but to wait patiently."

Mr. Arita emphasized that the Japanese-German pact means the application of more stringent measures for the control of aliens entering the territory of the two nations as well as for the supervision over their own nationals, engaged in communistic activities at home and abroad.

"In view of the subversive and international activities of the Comintern," he continued, "it is necessary to take international measures for their control and suppression."

The Japanese Government, Mr. Arita said, has hiterto protested to the Soviet Government against the activities of the Comintern, "but the procedure has been found insufficient, especially since the Communist Internationale, at its seventh congress last year, openly declared Japan and Germany to be the objectives of its activities."

Japan, he continued, is ready to invite any third party to join the accord if that country feels the menace of Communist activities.

According to the Tokyo papers, in his report on the Spanish situation at the Cabinet Council last week, Mr. Arita, the Foreign Minister, said that the delay in the fall of Madrid is presumably due to the fact that the forces on both sides are fairly matched, the Government troops being reinforced by some 20,000 Russians and 5,000 other foreign volunteers, and the rebel troops by a large number of foreign volunteers (German, Italian and other nationals).

On the sea also the rival forces seem to be receiving the help of foreign submarines and other vessels.

The present situation in Spain looks as though various European Powers are carrying on hostilities, with Spain as the amphitheatre, the Japanese Foreign Minister said.

Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Hupeh's New Governor-Elect

BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT

IT is a foregone conclusion that General Huang Shao-hsiung, chairman of Chekiang provincial government, will accept the appointment to the governorship of Hupeh. He recently returned from Nanking and ordered his men to wind up his affairs in Chekiang province. General Huang expects to visit Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Loyang prior to taking over his office as governor of Hupeh. Hupeh is one of the most strategic provinces inChina due to its central location and its communications.

There is bound to be some shifting around of men and jobs when the new governor assumes office in Wuchang. Already there is a rumor out to the effect that many men will be shifted to other places and to other jobs.

New Garrison Commander for the Wuhan Center

General Chen Chi-cheng, Wuhan Garrison Commander, has been promoted to the position of Pacification Commissioner of the Honan-Shensi-Hupeh Border Regions. He is leaving soon for his new post. His successor is General Kuo Chien.

Minister of the Interior Visits Wuhan

General Chiang Tso-ping, Minister of the Interior, who left Nanking about the middle of November on an extended tour of inspection, arrived in Hankow from Changsha the 3rd of December. Among the large number of officials to greet him welcome were: Mayor K. C. Wu of Hankow, Dr. C. P. Cheng, Commissioner of Education for Hupeh, Liu Shou-peng, Meng Kwang-peng, among others.

The afternoon of the first day in the Wuhan Center was spent in inspecting Wuchang and the various provincial bureaus and government buildings and enterprises.

The Minister was entertained at dinner in the Bankers' Club by General Ho Cheng-chun. On the 4th of December he visited the Hankow municipal headquarters and the various enterprises under the Hankow city administration. In the afternoon General Chiang Tso-ping made an inspection tour to Hanyang, where he witnessed a review of the maritime police.

General Chiang, who is a native of Ying-Cheng, is planning to visit his old home town before proceeding to Loyang to report to the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Troop Trains Going North from Hankow Daily

There is lively traffic all along the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Troops trains are being organized and every available coach is being pressed into service. The regular service along the line is suffering as a consequence. Third class passengers on many of the trains have to be satisfied with cattle cars and open freight cars. The overcrowding is simply terrific. But every one grins and bears it, for they know that the troops are going to the front to fight their battles for them. Foodstuffs are also being sent by freight and the more perishable foods by express. Trucks and autos are being moved from other southern and western points to Honan and other points, where they can be pressed into service at a moment's notice.

Strategic Roads in Central China Being Surfaced

There are many roads built to accommodate automobile traffic in China that have not been surfaced. This means that their full value in a military sense is reduced to almost nil in winter months. What could fifty or even a hundred trucks accomplish on dirt roads soaked with rain and sleet? The roads farther north where the ground freezes hard in winter are not so dependent on all weather surfacing. However, the surfacing of roads will be pushed from now on, the authorities being fully convinced that the roads most serviceable are all-weather roads, summer or winter. The bus road from Sinyang, southern Honan eastward to Huangchuan (Kwangchow) has been gravelled during the last six months. The road from Hankow to Macheng northeast of the city has been surfaced.

Tayeh Bandit Scare

Irregular troops from Kiangsi crossed over the border and began to threaten Tayeh city the 28th of November. They originally numbered about 200 men with ca. 100 rifles and several machine guns. There numbers grew as the marched nearer the city and by the time they were ready to attack the city, they had ca. 800 men. The invaders came to within three miles of Iron Hill, throwing the little towns of Hwang-Shih-Kang and Shih-Hui-Yao into panic.

The quick-witted magistrate made use of the recently established long distance telephone, and thus was able to secure the surplus troops from the neighboring counties. Utilizing his troops and police force he marshaled his men to the front at 1 a.m. the 30th of November, and managed to stop the advance of the bandits and averted the capture of Tayeh by the brigands. The irregulars are now reported to be located at Chinci and Paoan, Dec. 5.

Training of Fourth Batch of Citizens Starts Dec. 6

The Hupeh Provincial Citizens' Educational Committee is sponsoring the training of the fourth batch of citizens in the arts of national self-defense.

The plan is to inaugurate a provincial scheme as soon as possible. The idea is to divide the whole province into eight sections, each one of which will have two compounds each capable of handling 200 to 300 men at a time. This work, being patriotic, is due to be pushed to the utmost during the next months.

Hankow, Dec. 7, 1936.

Germans Launch New Battleship—Mishap Mars Ceremony

A mishap marred the launching at Kiel Dec. 6 of the German battlecruiser *Gneisenau*. After Frau Merkel, widow of the commander of the former battleship *Gneisenau*, which was sunk in the Battle of the Falkland islands, had performed the christening ceremony, the vessel sped into the water with such force that it crossed the channel and crashed into a thick wall opposite despite the restraining efforts of tugs. The wall collapsed to a depth of several feet. The *Gneisenau* was pulled away and moored for inspection of damage.

Nanking Official Paper Deplores German-Japanese Alliance

Under the heading "China's view toward the Germano-Japan alliance," the *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, Nanking's official paper, commented, ".....Who will believe such statement that China's vital interests will not be affected by the Germano-Japanese act?

"Any formation of different blocs in this universe and the alliances between such and such a country will undoubtedly shake the foundation of peace. For this reason, we expect that the Germano-Japan Alliance will rouse strong reaction, but we are not so anxious to know the consequence of such reaction.

"We do deplore, however, the action of Germany in concluding the Alliance with Japan by ignoring the past friendly relations between Germany and China. It is especially to be regretted that Germany gave no previous notice to China for her dealings with Japan, which is now conducting negotiations with the Chinese Government.

"China will not be restricted by the action of other nations. She will preserve her sovereign rights and national interests.

"The Chinese Government is absolutely confident that she is capable of handling the question of the suppression of the Reds by her own efforts, which is none of the business of any other foreign countries.

"China will bring about a renaissance but only through its own efforts. She will reject all foreign assistance or intervention."

Reich Assures China

Assurances that the recently-signed Japanese-German Agreement against the Communist Internationale will in no way affect the interests of China or produce any unfavorable effect on the cordial relations between China and Germany, were given in Nanking, Dec. 3 by Dr. Oscar Trautman, German Ambassador, to Gen. Chang Chun, Chinese Foreign Minister. The German Government, he added, would continue to seek means of furthering the friendly relations between the two countries. Dr. Trautman's call on Gen. Chang was made upon instructions from Berlin.

Japan Gives "de Facto" Recogniton to Italian Conquest of Ethiopia

The closure of the Japanese Legation in Addis Ababa and the establishment, instead, of a consulate, which was announced by the Tokyo Foreign Office Dec, 2, is taken by observers in the Japanese Capital to signify *de facto*, not formal, recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. The statement made by the spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office explaining why Japan was establishing a consulate did not mention recognition. The spokesman, interviewed by *Reuter*, declared that the matter must be left to interpretation by experts on international law.

Patriotic Moves of Chinese in Malaya Embarrass British Administrators

Great Britain places great value on China's friendship, but would find it helpful if China were more sympathetic toward the Government's difficulties in Malaya by not sending agents in Singapore to organize war funds, A. B. Jordan, the official Protector of Chinese, stated before the Straits Legislative Council Dec. 8. The Government, Mr. Jordan asserted, cannot permit such collections to continue. Referring to the new movement to collect funds for Suiyuan troops, Mr. Jordan commented upon the need for proper administration of so-called relief funds, to avoid their being diverted to other channels.

Worst Flood in History Hits Philippine Islands

Thousands of persons are dead as a result of floods which devastated the province of Isabela, in North Luzon, according to an official report received in Manila Dec. 8 from the constabulary authorities there. The floods, which are described as the worst in history, were caused by an out of season typhoon which swept the islands on Dec. 4. Communications were disrupted, and, as a consequence, it was not until several days later that news of the calamity reached Manila. Fifty-four villages in Isabela province were completely inundated by the flood waters.

China Clarifies Its Stand in Sino-Japanese Relations; Kawagoe Quits Nanking as Memo Is Rejected

Tamiao, base of operations of the "Irregulars" and Mongols in northern Suiyuan 60 miles northeast of Pailingmiao, was captured by the Chinese Government Forces at 9 p.m. Dec. 9, according to both *Reuters* and the *Central News*.

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Waichiaopu Issues Statement Reviewing Sino-Japanese Negotiations.**
2. **Kawagoe Quits Nanking After Chang Refuses to Accept Memo.**
3. **China's Attitude on Five Questions Allegedly Agreed Upon Is Explained.**
4. **Japan Decides to Take Strong Measures in China, Declares Terauchi.**
5. **Sino-Foreign Relations to Be Centralized, National Government Decrees.**
6. **Note Demanding Withdrawal of Chinese Troops from Pailingmiao Rejected.**
7. **Suiyuan Forces Score Further Victory, "Irregulars" May Abandon Tamiao.**
8. **Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Arrives at Sian to Inspect Reconstruction Work.**

A statement elucidating China's desire and basic formula for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, together with a review of the developments of the diplomatic negotiations between Gen. Chang Chun, Chinese Foreign Minister, and S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador, during the past three months, was made by the spokesman of the Waichiaopu Dec. 6. Following is a summary of the statement: "Last March, shortly after his assumption of office as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Chang Chun had clearly explained the necessity of readjusting Sino-Japanese relations in the course of his conversations with Mr. Arita, the then Japanese Ambassador to China, earnestly emphasizing the point that the most logical procedure for such negotiations should be to begin with the discussion of the question of China's Northeastern provinces, in order that her territorial integrity may be restored. At the time, Mr. Arita considered it inopportune for a settlement of the Northeastern problems. Gen. Chang therefore maintained that the removal of existing obstruction to China's administrative integrity in Hopei and Chahar, and Inner Mongolia, should be the first as well as minimum condition in the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. Repeated discussions produced no result, for Japan was not prepared to embark upon a fundamental readjustment of the relations between the two countries. Though the feelings of the Chinese people have in recent years been stirred up by certain train of events, the Chinese Government has done everything within its power to exhort the nation to be patient and at the same time to suppress unlawful activities that might be detrimental to the friendly relations between the two countries. All of a sudden, the Chengtu Incident occurred last August, and immediately the Chinese Government expressed its readiness to settle the Incident in accordance with usual international practice. However, at the opening of the negotiations, Japan presented a number of demands and insisted that they should be discussed first. Many of these demands were of an extremely important nature. More than once has the Chinese Government made clear to the Japanese authorities that it viewed with regret the various incidents that had happened to Japanese nationals, but on the other hand, it must be remembered that countless incidents have occurred since Sept. 18, 1931, to cause uneasiness and arouse the indignation of the Chinese people. Even under such circumstances, the Chinese Government has exerted its utmost in calling upon the people to maintain friendly relations with neighboring countries. However, in order to realize a fundamental solution of all issues, it is imperative that both the Chinese and Japanese authorities should endeavor to restore the feelings of the people of the two countries toward each other to a normal plane. Such restoration depends first of all on the complete eradication of various causes that may breed misunderstandings. Otherwise, not only the rationally-minded will not be able to achieve their goal, but there always will be a danger of certain elements taking advantage of the situation and succeeding in their sinister designs. Since Japan has requested the solution of certain demands which she presented, the Chinese diplomatic authorities have shown sincerity in discussing them from the very beginning, and explained the stand of the Chinese Government on each issue. China's stand has always been based on the principle of reciprocity and mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity. At the same time, the Chinese authorities have, on the basis of said principle, also presented certain points and urged their rational solution. But on these points, the Japanese authorities did not see completely eye to eye with the Chinese. After more than two months of negotiations, the views of both parties began to come closer on several of the points discussed. Unfortunately the Suiyuan situation has developed, although Gen. Chang Chun has repeatedly urged the Japanese Govrnment to prevent its outbreak, thus hindering the progress of Sino-Japanese negotiations. It is a matter of sincere regret that up to the present, there has been no definite conclusion of the points discussed. On Dec. 3, Gen. Chang Chun arranged an interview with Mr. Kawagoe, during which Gen. Chang first lodged a protest with Mr. Kawagoe on the landing of Japanese blue-jackets in Tsingtao and their subsequent raiding of Kuomintang offices, and then reported on the facts gathered by investigation on the Suiyuan situation, with the request that the Japanese Government promptly suppress the participation of Japanese military and civilians in the Suiyuan affair. Thereupon Mr. Kawagoe, in referring to the various points in the Sino-Japanese negotiations, read a previously prepared memorandum. Gen. Chang Chun declared that what related to the negotiations should be discussed at a later interview, as a result of which the interview was concluded. As to the memorandum read by Mr. Kawagoe, it recounted the past proceedings of the negotiations, but it was not an accurate record, which fact was immediately pointed out by the Waichiaopu in a letter addressed to the Japanese Embassy. This was, in brief, what had transpired at the meetings between Gen. Chang Chun and Mr. Kawagoe since the middle of September, subsequent to the Chengtu Incident."

KAWAGOE QUITS NANKING AS CHANG REFUSES TO ACCEPT MEMO

Bringing to an end 82 days of futile negotiations for a fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe left Nanking for Shanghai by train Dec. 6. Mr. Kawagoe's departure comes as a sequel to his failure to reach accord on a number of controversial issues at a three-hour meeting with Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister, Dec. 3. The Japanese Embassy returned to the Waichiaopu Dec. 7 the Japanese resume of the principal points, on which, Mr. Kawagoe contends, "mutual agreement has already been reached." This was handed Gen. Chang Chun at the conclusion of their three-hour interview in the evening of Dec. 3, but was brought back to the Embassy by a Waichiaopu official, late in the night, on the grounds that the contents of the aide-memoire "were quite at variance with the facts." Japanese officials contend that diplomatic procedure prevents the recipient of an official document from returning it and charge Gen. Chang with "unprecedented insolence" for having had the aide-memoire brought back.

The items contained in the resume are:

1. The establishment of direct air traffic between China and Japan.
2. The revision of the Chinese import tariff.
3. The control by the Chinese Government of subversive activities by Korean revolutionaries.
4. The employment of Japanese advisors in Chinese government departments, and
5. The enforcement of a drastic curb [on anti-Japanese activities.

The creation of a special administrative area in North China and the formation of a joint anti-Communist front, reputedly proposed by Japan, are points on which, no agreement has yet been reached.

Japan will strongly insist that the Chinese Government carry out the points allegedly agreed upon during the Sino-Japanese pourparlers in Nanking in the past twelve weeks, *Domei* reported Dec. 4. The Japanese Government will oppose Chinese attempts to assume a vaccilating stand, and will press for a definite reply, whether affirmative or negative. The task of securing China's reply will continue to rest upon the shoulders of Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe, who has the full backing of the Foreign Office, Army and Navy. These three decisions of major importance were reached Dec. 4 at an extended joint meeting of the "Inner Cabinet" and high Gaimusho, Army and Navy officials, *Domei* learned. The conferees also decided, *Domei* was further informed, to reject any but a final and definite reply. In such a case, Japan will promptly break off the current negotiatinos and take "appropriate steps for self-protection".

CHINA'S ATTITUDE ON FIVE QUESTIONS EXPLAINED

Referring to the *Domei* report alleging that partial agreement, in principle, has been reached between S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, and General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the five questions outlined above, the *Central News Agency* has been informed by unimpeachable sources of the true attitude of the Chinese Government on these questions as expressed by the Chinese Foreign Minister during the recent Sino-Japanese negotiations.

1. The discussions of direct China-Japan air traffic were confined to the question of linking of Shanghai and Fukuoka by a civil air line. This question was first brought up by Japan even

before Sept. 18, 1931. Last year, the Ministries of Communications of Japan and China, after several discussions, reached a draft agreement, based on the principles of equality and reciprocity. Unfortunately, since last winter, Japanese airplanes have been freely flying over North China without going through the legitimate procedure of obtaining the consent of the Chinese Government. Such illegal flights are a violation of China's sovereignty. The Chinese Government miantains that before a stop is put to these illegal flights, it will be extremely difficult to proceed with further discussions to link Shanghai and Fukuoka by a civil air line. The Chinese Government has not modified this attitude.

2. Revision of China's import tariff is China's domestic affair. The tariff may be readjusted at any time as required by national financial and commercial conditions. But when tariff readjustment is being studied, the Chinese Government regards the suppression of smuggling and freedom of the Chinese Customs Preventive Service as questions to be first considered.

3. In connection with the question of suppressing unlawful activities of Koreans, it is pointed out that the Chinese Government naturally does not like to see illegal acts committed on Chinese soil by nationals of whatever foreign country. But the Japanese Government should also suppress unlawful activities committed under its protection by Koreans, Formosans and other subjects of Japan.

4. On the question of employing Japanese advisers, it is pointed out that the employment of foreign advisers by the Chinese Government depends upon the requirement of the Government and the technical ability of those to be employed. The question of nationality does not enter. Should Sino-Japanese relations have taken a turn for the better, it would not be impossible for China, on her own initiative, to employ Japanese technicians as experts. But this is not a matter which can be made the subject of a demand by a foreign government.

5. Referring to the question of suppressing so-called anti-Japanese activities in China, the Chinese Government has repeatedly issued orders to the people stressing the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with foreign nationals. These orders have been strictly carried out by the local authorities.

KAWAGOE PESSIMISTIC, BUT SAYS "SITUATION NOT HOPELESS"

Japan must acquire a new concept of modern China if the two nations are to come to an understanding. This opinion was expressed Dec. 8 by Ambassador Kawagoe in the first interveiw in Shanghai following his return from Nanking. "My own opinion on China has changed after my transfer South from the North and I have acquired a number of new ideas as the result of my stay in Nanking," the envoy declared. "I am firmly convinced that Japan should render full honors to the devotion to duty of certain Chinese officials, especially the young ones," Mr. Kawagoe remarked. The ambassador was pessimistic regarding the future of Sino-Japanese negotiations, but insisted that the situation was not "hopeless". "If need should arise, I will gladly return to Nanking to resume the talks," he said, *Domei* reports.

Despite the absence of Ambassador Kawagoe in Shanghai, talks concerning the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations will be continued in Nanking between Y. Suma, Japanese Consul General in Nanking and Kao Tsung-wu, Chief of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Waichiaopu, according to information from Japanese sources. In the meantime, the immediate return of Mr. Kawagoe to Japan is held in well informed circles as unlikely.

JAPAN TO TAKE STRONG MEASURES IN CHINA, TERAUCHI DECLARES

Japan is determined to take "effective measures, immediately," if her interests in China are jeopardized or if the lives and the property of her nationals in China are endangered. This bellicose warning was issued Dec. 8 by Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Minister of War, in an interview in which he declared that "there is a limit to Japan's spirit of conciliation." A readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations is impossible, the Minister declared, unless "China abandons her present uncompromising, antagonistic attitude."

The decision that Japan should pursue a strong policy in China for the effective protection of Japanese lives and property was reached at the conference between officials of the Foreign Office, the Army and the Navy on Dec. 5, according to the Japanese press.

China's determined stand not to brook outside interference in the matter of communist suppression was reiterated by Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, in a speech at the weekly memorial meeting of the National Government Dec. 7. The suppression of communists within the borders of China, declared Mr. Chu, is entirely a domestic affair for China herself to tackle, and the apprehension of other countries is quite uncalled for.

SINO-FOREIGN RELATIONS TO BE CENTRALIZED, NANKING ORDERS

Without the approval of the National Government all negotiations carried on by all the provincial and municipal authorities with foreign interests regarding Sino-Foreign joint enterprises and their subsequent agreements will be invalid, according to a mandate issued by the National Government Dec. 4. The mandate further recalls the decisions adopted by the Central Political Council and the handling of foreign relations should be concentrated in the hands of the Foreign Office. Unless it has been approved by the Central authorities, the order reiterates, any contract or agreement entered into by any foreign Power with the local authorities will not be recognized as valid.

For the first time in Honan, capital punishment was imposed on Lo Yuan-cheng, who was recently arrested at Kaifeng, on charge of "fomenting traitorous plot". He was executed in public in Chengchow Dec. 6 by the local military authorities.

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, is resolved to safeguard the territorial integrity of the area under his control in the event of an invasion by the "Irregulars", declared Gen. Men Chih-chung, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee of the Council, who arrived at Shanghai Dec. 5 as a personal representative of Gen. Sung to pay respects to the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. According to Gen. Men, the tense situation in Suiyuan, precipitated by the invasion of the "Irregulars", has not had any serious effect upon Peiping and Tientsin, which still remain calm.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council was reorganized Dec. 8 by order of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Council. Chen Chung-fu was reappointed chairman of the committee and will be assisted by two other members while all the other members have been discharged. Other committees of the Hopei-Chahar Council will be reorganized shortly along similar lines.

LI SAYS NO AGREEMENT REACHED WITH JAPANESE ON ECONOMIC ISSUE

No definite agreement has yet been reached between the Chinese and Japanese authorities in regard to the economic development of North China, declared Li Shih-hao, chairman of the Economic Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, in an interview at Tientsin Dec. 7. Aside from the air service between North China and Manchuria, which is now being operated by the newly inaugurated Hui Tung Aviation Corporation, Mr. Li said, all other economic development programs, such as the construction of the Tientsin-Shihkiachwang Railway and the exploitation of the mines at Lungyen, are still in the stage of negotiations. Mr. Li called on Kanji Horiuchi, the Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin Dec. 7 and had an hour's talk with the latter.

Five major electric power concerns in Tokyo announced Dec. 8 the formation of the North China Electric Power Industry Company, Ltd., capitalized at Yen 5,000,000. With a fourth of its capital paid-up, the new concern will acquire an interest in the Tientsin Electricity Company, established in September jointly by the Hsing Chung Kungssu and the Tientsin Municipality. The new concern will be affiliated with the Federation of Electric Power Industrialists.

Major-General Tashiro, Commander of the Japanese Garrison in North China, left Tientsin in the morning of Dec. 5 for Tangku to inspect the three Japanese destroyers, which have recently arrived from Port Arthur, and returned in the afternoon.

A report widely circulated in Peiping states that Chao Lei, former commander of the Peace Preservation Corps in the bogus state of East Hopei who recently staged a revolt and escaped to Tientsin, has been executed in Dairen. His personal property valued at around $20,000, has been confiscated by the Japanese.

SHANHAIKWAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE OFFICES OCCUPIED BY EAST HOPEI OFFICIAL

The Shanhaikwan Telegraph and Telephone Company Administration has been occupied by the East Hopei bogus government according to word received at Tientsin Dec. 6. The administration will hereafter be jointly operated by the East Hopei regime and the Manchukuo government. All the original employees have been given an extra half-month salary and dismissed.

NOTE DEMANDING WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE TROOPS FROM PAILINGMIAO REJECTED

A note demanding the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Pailingmiao, by "certain quarters" was served on the Suiyuan authorities Dec. 2, according to *Central News*. The communique threatened to bomb the town should their request be ignored. The note has been rejected by the Suiyuan authorities.

Attacks on Pailingmiao were renewed Dec. 4 by the invading "Manchukuo" and Mongol irregulars, according to *Reuters*. All the attacks were repulsed with fairly heavy casualties, and no "Manchukuo" or Mongol irregulars are to be found within a 20-mile radius of Pailingmiao. The invaders lost 500 men in the two days' fighting, according to Chinese reports from Kweihua. The weather in Suiyuan is still bitterly cold.

A number of enemy planes, flying low over Pailingmiao, Taolin and Hsinho morning of Dec. 4 dropped a number of bombs to the Chinese positions but did not succeed in shaking the defense lines, a despatch from Kweihua stated. Following their frustrated attempt to recapture Pailingmiao Dec. 3. the "Irregulars" have now retreated to Tamiao, about 60 miles to the northeast, to undergo reorganization.

Advancing under the cover of 10 airplanes and preceded by an artillery bombardment, a force of about 5,000 Mongol and Manchukuo irregulars attacked Pailingmiao Dec. 3, according to

a report by *Reuters*. At the end of the five hours' fighting the attackers were driven off, 200 prisoners being taken by the Chinese troops defending the city which they captured from the invaders last week. The attack was resumed in the afternoon, but the invaders were again driven off. Airplanes dropped many bombs during the conflict, but little damage was done. In reporting the battle the Chinese newspapers declare that the attackers were led by "woollen uniformed" officers, meaning Japanese.

Pailingmiao will shortly be changed into the center of the forestry work of Suiyuan province, if plans of the provincial authorities are successful. To commemorate the victory of the Chinese troops over the "Irregulars" at Pailingmiao—Hundred Souls Temple—last month, the authorities are planning to change the name of the town to Pailingmiao, which means Hundred Forest Temple. The area around the town is very fertile and according to the present plans 100 districts will be mapped out for forests. Actual tree-planting, however, will not commence until next spring.

"MANCHUKUO" AID TO SUIYUAN INVADERS OPENLY DECLARED

Chang Ching-hui, Premier of "Manchukuo," has issued a statement in his capacity as President of the Kyowakai, or Concordia League, expressing his intention to assist the Inner Mongols invading Suiyuan for the purpose of "checking the advance of Communist influence," according to a *Reuter* report. "Our ideals," he says, "are entirely in common with those of the Inner Mongol Army. It will be an expression of the passionate spirit of the Kyowakai to muster public opinion and assist the Mongols. We will collect funds for the benefit of their army, and pray for the completion of their sacred task."

SUIYUAN FORCES SCORE FURTHER VICTORY, "IRREGULARS" MAY ABANDON TAMIAO

An overwhelming victory was scored by the Chinese troops over the invading "Irregulars" near Pailingmiao in a fierce battle which raged between the two forces in the morning of Dec. 4, according to *Central News*. Confusion reigned when the defeated "Irregulars" retreated. Under cover of enemy planes, some hurriedly climbed on army trucks and escaped while others surrendered to the government side. Many of the "Irregulars" are dying from cold and hunger and hundreds of corpses are strewn all over the battlefield.

Having suffered successive severe reverses at the hands of Chinese troops during their repeated abortive attempts to recapture Pailingmiao, the morale of the "Irregulars" is now shattering and there are signs of their abandoning Tamiao, their new base of operations, reported *Central News* Dec. 7. Taking the lead, Tso Shih-hai's horde has already retreated to the rear from Tamiao, while many of Wang Ying's followers have surrendered to the government side. Unable to control the "Irregulars", the authorities of "certain quarters" are said to have put the blame on Prince Teh and placed him under strict surveillance. Wang Ying is reported to have fled elsewhere. Apprenehsion now prevails at Shangtu, the "Manchukuo" base, following the receipt of reports concerning the imminent drive of Chinese forces northwestward. Large quantities of firearms have been removed from Shangtu to northern Chahar.

Decision to handle no Japanese goods was officially announced Dec. 3 by the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration, according to the *Kokutsu News Agency*.

One of the coldest winters, which is described as "unbearable," is now gripping Pailingmiao, the former stronghold of the "Irregulars" and the surrounding vicinity, where the mercury sunk to a record low of 37 degrees below Zero Fahrenheit, according to *Central News*.

The military measures taken by Government forces at the Suiyuan front are entirely intended to defend China's territory against foreign invasion, declared a spokesman of the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Loyang, when interviewed by Chinese press representative regarding the Suiyuan situation Dec. 2. With this end in view, the spokesman continued, Chinese troops in Suiyuan are now taking both defensive and offensive positions and will not hesitate to launch a large scale attack on the invaders at any cost if the latter should continue their encroachment upon Chinese soil. He further emphasized that in defending her territory China will not allow the interference of any other party under any pretext.

The Ministry of Finance on Dec. 8 remitted another $500,000 to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan as emergency expenses for the large-scale anti-bandit operations in Suiyuan. The remittance made upon instructions of Executive Yuan, brings the total of such emergency military expenditures from the national treasury to $1,000,000 including $500,000 sent to Gen. Yen earlier in the Suiyuan crisis last month. Beginning from November, the National Government increased its monthly subsidy to Shansi and Suiyuan by $190,000.

The whole nation must unite together to defend China's territory, declared Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, in a stirring broadcast speech delivered over the Central Broadcasting Station Dec. 1. "If we cannot put an end to the continuous aggression of our enemies," Gen. Feng said, "we will soon see the extinction of our nation. China will never be able to regain her genuine independence and her people their real freedom unless alien aggression is entirely warded off."

Full support of the Central Government is voiced by the entire staff of the Local Autonomy Political Affairs Committee for the various Mongolian Leagues and Banners in Suiyuan Province, in a joint circular telegram received at Nanking Dec. 1.

Chinese residents in Siam have remitted $10,000 as their donations to the Chinese troops in Suiyuan now defending the province against the invasion by the "Irregulars".

The most Rev. Dr. Paul Yu Pin, vicar apostolic of Nanking, commanded Dec. 5 all priests in his diocese to practice unusual economy so as to use the money thus saved for the benefit of the wounded Chinese troops in Suiyuan. Bishop Yu has already sent $2,000, half of which was given to hospitals there as medical expenses, while the balance went to the first aid corps now at the front under Father Lei Min-yuan.

A sum of $20,000 was remitted to the Suiyuan defenders Dec. 7 by the staff members and workers of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways. The money was sent to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi.

HUANG FU DIES AFTER PROLONGED ILLNESS FROM LIVER CANCER

Following a prolonged illness, General Huang Fu, former Minister of Interior and one-time Mayor of Greater Shanghai, died at his private residence on Route Ghisi, Shanghai at 9.30 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 6. The late General Huang had been suffering from liver cancer for more than two months. He first received treatment at the Country Hospital, but later moved out to his home where he had been under the care of two well known Chinese doctors. His condition took a serious turn for the worse on Nov. 28 and finally succumbed Dec. 6. Following the receipt of the sad news, many government officials and friends called at General Huang's residence to pay respects to the late political leader. Prominent among those present were Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industries, Yuan Liang, former mayor of Peiping, and Hsu Hsiu-chih, former Vice-minister of Interior.

Gen. Huang Fu

Posthumous honors will be given to the late Gen. Huang Fu, according to a decision reached at the Executive Yuan meeting Dec. 8. A petition will also request the National Government to allot expenses for the public funeral of Gen. Huang.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK ARRIVES AT SIAN TO INSPECT RECONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, arrived at Sian from Loyang, by a special train of the Lung-Hai Railway in the company of General Chang Hsueh-liang, Acting Commander-in-Chief of the North-western Bandit-suppression Forces. He was welcomed at the station by Shao Li-tzu, Chairman of Shensi, General Yang Hu-cheng, Director of the Sian Pacification Headquarters, and General Chu Shao-liang, Director of the Lanchow Pacification Headquarters. After conferring with Shao Li-tzu and the ranking commanders, General Chiang inspected the reconstruction enterprises in the city. General Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Kansu, arrived at Sian from Lanchow, Dec. 6 to report to General Chiang on conditions in Kansu. Dr. Chu Chia-hua, new Chairman of Chekiang, flew to Sian Dec. 8 to seek instructions from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek concerning the personnel of the new Chekiang administration, *Central News* reports.

The remnant "Reds" along the Shensi-Ninghsia-Kansu border are rapidly disintegrating, according to confessions made by "Red" captives. Sustaining heavy losses at the hands of the Government troops at Yuwang, southern Ninghsia, the 4th and 31st "Red" armies under Hsu Hsiang-chien have been reduced to only 2,000 men, who are occupying Holienwan on the Ninghsia-Kansu border. The ranks of the 6th "Red" army have likewise been depleted to four regiments, and the two divisions attached to the 32nd "Red" army to 1,000 men. The marauders are facing a shortage of ammunition and food supplies. Chu Te and Chang Kuo-tao, the two notorious "Red" leaders, are at Holienwan while Hsu Hai-tung and Lin Piao's outlaws are at Holienwan and Hungtehcheng, southern Ninghsia.

(*Continued from page 66*)

How Thought Control in Japan Has Created a "Dwarf Tree" Mentality

(*From Fortune Magazine*)

IN Italy it is Press and Propaganda. In Germany, it is Propaganda and Public Enlightenment. In Japan it is Thought Control.

The Japanese have the better of the terminology. The problem of government in any poor country which lives by processing the raw materials of other countries more cheaply than they can be processed at home is precisely what the Japanese say it is. It is the problem of Thought Control. Your country lives by low wages and you keep your wages low by controlling the thoughts of those who earn them. You create a sort of black-out zone in the popular imagination by preventing your people from thinking along certain lines and by inviting them to think along other lines and you survive narrowly in the path of the eclipse. You fill the eyes of the citizens with images of Julius Caesar or the Sun Goddess or the Noble Aryan and you fill the ears of the citizens with talk of the bloodthirsty Ethiopians or the United States fleet in Osaka Bay or the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. You exhort them in the interest of the national dream or the national dread to forego all selfish thought of eating and wearing and enjoying. And you conduct business as usual in the area where otherwise those selfish thoughts would crowd and interfere. Thought Control is the literal, the realistic, and the explicit rendering of the idea.

The reason for the superior precision of the Japanese term is not that the Japanese language is more accurate than European tongues—it is probably the least accurate tongue on earth—but that the true nature of the problem is more obvious in Japan than in the West. It has been obvious for centuries and for centuries it has been seen for what it was. Where other governments were a little reluctant to call things by their proper names, the Japanese government felt no embarrassment whatever. It believed that behavior could be altered by thought and that thought should therefore be suppressed and it acted upon its belief.

The whole life of the people for centuries, in the words of a Japanese writer, was "like those miniature and dwarf trees that are typical products of the Tokugawa Age." The list of ancient prohibitions is longer than the usual historian's patience. They include, at one period or another, the wearing of silk, the spending of money by persons with incomes below 10,000 koku of rice, marriage without the overlord's permission, disposal of property either in life or after death, the building of seaworthy ships, quarrels and disputes regardless of justification, gathering of creditors outside the house of samurai, communication between provinces including the building of bridges and highways—and the famous edict of 1649 ordering peasants to rise early, work at night, eschew rice, abstain from tea, and divorce their wives if their wives were flighty and liked visiting temples and rambling over the hills.

There was, in other words, a certain tradition of manipulation of the national mind in Japan at the time of the Restoration. The governing classes believed in the possibility of rule by prohibition and were quite willing to accept the prohibitions for themselves. They believed in ignorance. They still do.

Against such acquiescence the ideal of freedom of thought is powerless. And in Japan no such ideal exists. Japan absorbed Chinese conceptions of the supremacy of the family and added to them clan and feudal trimmings of her own. Loyalty, not thought, was the crown of a man's life. At the great kabuki play of the Forty-seven Ronin, which occupies something like the same position in modern Japan that the Wagnerian cycle occupies in Nazi Germany, people sit in tears while a father sells a daughter into prositution in order to buy for a son in-law a chance to avenge his overlord at the certain cost of his own life.

Loyalty to a superior, and the conflicts between that loyalty and the personal attachments which must give way to it, were the moving subjects of books and plays for generations. Freedom to think for oneself had no place in such a world. Freedom to think did not even exist as an idea. A few Japanese intellectuals in the early seventies were affected by the democratic ideology of the French Revolution, and even went so far as to talk a milk form of pseudo-Socialism. But though they were permitted to offer their ideas at the time of the promulgation of the constitution they were unable to influence its provisions. Prince Ito's Prussian-model document was rolled in over their best arguments and they were flattened into silence.

Twenty years later in the 1900's there was an epidemic of Anglo-Saxon liberalism among the professors of Tokyo Imperial University which was checked in 1911 when twelve radical Socialists were dubbed anarchists by the police, accused of plotting to bomb the Emperor's train, and railroaded to the gallows. And the final quietus was put upon the whole liberal movement some ten or fifteen years after by the repressive measures adopted to meet the new situation created in Japan by the Russian Revolution. Communism is hateful to the Japanese ruling class not only for the reasons which make it hateful to ruling classes elsewhere, but also because it appears, or can be made to appear as a new and more insidious attack by the traditional enemy, Russia. Its popularity in Japan in the years just after the War was therefore terrifying to the army and the civil government and it was harshly repressed.

The popularity was obvious enough. The temporary labor shortage which developed in Japan during her War boom gave the workers an opportunity, and the sharp rise in the cost of living gave them a cause for protest. An incipient labor movement, which had been suppresed by law in 1900, took heart again, and a wave of strikes piled up some 400 walkouts in the year 1918. Rice riots resulting from the increased cost of living terrified the large cities and were ended only by army guns. A soldiers' mutiny occurred. There were strikes in three arsenals. Civil employees presented demands. A professor of political science in the Tokyo Imperial University aided by writers on the newspaper *Asahi* dared to attack militarism. Marx became a popular witer. Professor Kawakami's *Story of Poverty*, explaining Communism in simple terms, sold more than half a million copies. The Young Men's Society was organized to study liberal government and Socialism. Students' clubs followed and even a federation of students' clubs. Labor unions turned Bolshevist. The Japan Federation of Labor demanded the Japanese evacuation of Siberia and the negotiation of an agreement with the Soviets. It began to look almost as though Japan were about to follow Russia out of centuries of autocracy into some form of proletarian government. And then suddenly the hand of reaction and repression made itself felt.

The opportunity for which the government and the reactionaries had been waiting was provided by the Tokyo earthquake with its destruction of factories, its disorders, and the resultant necessity for active policing of the city. Police and patrioteers broke into the houses of professors of liberal tendencies looking for seditious literature. Labor organizers and students and alleged Socialists were beaten up and killed. The study of politics was forbidden to middle-school boys and intellectual freedom was later crushed in the universities. A reactionary Minister of Education turned over to the police the job of influencing the political thoughts of university students. The labor law of 1900 was double-riveted and steel-reinforced by the passage of the Peace Preservation Law of 1925 which makes criminal almost anything the Home Minister wants to call criminal. And three years later came the great Communist roundup of 1928. The invasion of Manchuria and the army declaration of a "National Crisis," involving army control of the national life, wrote finish to the chapter.

The collapse of liberalism and radicalism and the deflation of the labor movement were complete. About 8 per cent of labor had been organized up to the Manchurian affair and that percentage has not been bettered since. Only among the tenant farmers, whose condition is such that the Peace Preservation Law has no terrors for them, has unrest increased. As for the radicals, their influence disappeared for all practical purposes in 1933 when police persuasion induced Professor Sano, formerly of Waseda University, and Sadakichi Nabeyama, both members of the Communist Central Executive Committee, to publish from prison an attack on the Comintern which was in effect a recantation. So violent was the reaction that in 1933 the country received with popular approbation the statement of the self-styled God-Sent Troops that they had plotted to bomb the Premier's residence and the Metropolitan Police office from the air, to set fire to the headquarters of the two principal political parties together with a group of assorted residences, and to murder the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, in order to purge the country of liberalism, individualism, and kindred thoughts which had been imported with material civilization from the West.

Communism still exists underground. Suspects in batches of a dozen up to a few hundred are announced almost every month. Since 1933, headquarters of the Communist party, which the government believes to have been re-established in the United States, have been particularly interested in the Japanese army. A dozen workers in that vineyard were arrested last summer. Printed material of American origin comes in under such titles as "Key to Chess" and "Ethiopia and Mussolini," or as Biblical literature published by the "Beacon Society" of New York, or in casks of bean paste. Sixty distributing centers, more or less, give it a wide circulation in Japan and the gendarmes who police the army are said to have found hundreds of radical cells.

But the most curious aspect of contemporary Japanese Communism is that exclusively Japanese phenomenon, the Communist Convert. Of the 509 persons (out of the thousands arrested since 1928) who are now serving prison terms for Dangerous Thoughts only 128 have refused, under police ministrations, to change their minds—274 are "fully converted"; 107 "semi-converted." As these converts are released, they are sent out under police tutelage, the police advising where they shall live, with whom they shall associate, and what they shall do. Even so, however, the converts, together with the hundreds of non-arrested radical students dismissed from the universities and the radical sons and daughters disowned by their families and the radical workers thrown out of their jobs, create a social problem. There are 470 Converted Communist school-teachers whose situation disturbs the Cultural

Association from time to time since their old profession is closed to them and no employer cares to take the risk of police suspension by hiring them anew. The Cultural Association therefore organizes lecture courses to confirm them in their change of heart. In much the same spirit the Chief of the Thought Section of the Procurator's Office in Osaka recently contributed an article entitled "Looking Up to the Peak" to a periodical published by the Converted Communists of his prefecture.

The real difficulty is that the Red catchers have become so efficient that the population of alleged Reds is growing unwieldy. Since 1928 59,113 persons have been arrested for Dangerous Thinking, all but 4,188 of them upon suspicion so light and airy that even police indictment has proved impossible, according to Harry Emerson Wildes, who took the trouble to sample the 24,000 odd. Thought arrests in the three years following the invasion of Manchuria, turned up forty-five chorus girls arrested for a "peach-colored controversy" over dressing rooms, 200 primary-school teachers in sixty-six schools accused of studying philosophy and modernizing the myths, a group of nurses striking against thirty-six cent wages for a twelve-hour day, twenty lawyers who had been willing to represent such prisoners, a batch of sons and daughters of the rich including one daughter of a princely house who committed suicide, and a couple of professors who had made campaign contributions to radical candidates legally and openly running for the Diet.

To this list might be added the touring Masons whose visit to Japan threw the police into a frenzy of vigilance when detectives learned that Freemasonry was regarded in some quarters as dangerous not to say downright subversive, and the sad case of poor Professor Joseph Laska, formerly of the Takaradzuka Opera, who was kept shuttling back and forth across the Japan Sea for weeks because, after many years of quiet residence in Japan, he had visited Russia and was therefore suspected of being "interested in the Red movement by means of music." Eventually the Russians let the learned professor land again at Vladivostok whence he set off for Hungary, his last previous home.

It would be a mistake however to assume from such incidents that the operations of the Thought Police are all of this whimsical character. Torture of the American third-degree type is more common in Japan than in the United States and is practiced as a matter of course. The Japanese police force is an extremely efficient body with a history much older than the history of any police organization in the West, and its traditions of rigor are well established. Not only does it inherit the spy traditions of Japanese feudal warfare, spending considerable sums of its own on informers in addition to the budget amounts allotted to the Foreign Office for such activities, but it also inherits the medieval traditions of cruelty. Many of the samurai whose rank entitled them to cut down a peasant or a townsman for the most trivial impertinence took up policing when the Restoration deprived them of their jobs.

The result is that the newspapers are continually printing stories of false confessions such as the story of the little boy who admitted that he had sold a machine entrusted to him for delivery to a repair factory and had spent the $1.20 he obtained for it on all manner of minutely specified objects. It later turned out that the machine had been duly delivered, that the fault was the fault of the factory, that the confession was an invention from beginning to end, and that it had been procured by the police by physical persuasion.

There is also considerable evidence in the daily press as to the nature of this physical persuasion. The handcuff and the club are usual implements and their use is not limited to thinkers of Dangerous Thoughts. During the trial of the notorious rayon scandal which involved Cabinet Ministers and financiers, Mr. Takagi, former Director of the Bank of Formosa and former President of the great Teikoku Rayon, Co., testified that he was examined in handcuffs for three days and nights, knocked down, kicked, kept with seven or eight men in a vermin-infested three-mat cell, and finally driven to a complete, full and false confession.

Similar treatment given an English employee of the British-American Tobacco Co., in Manchukuo produced a statement by Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons. "During the period of his detention," said the Foreign Secretary "he seems to have suffered severe treatment and to have been refused permission to communicate with the British consul general . . ." And the protests have not been limited to foreign governments. The Seiyukai, one of the two principal political parties, recently contemplated a campaign against the police when a man under examination for alleged election frauds was tortured to such a point that he attacked a policeman and attempted suicide with a knife. Even the police themselves sometimes feel their agents have gone too far. When a Kyoto police inspector last year examined one of a hundred alleged Reds so "strictly" that his prisoner died, thus depriving the procurator of badly needed evidence, he was given a two-year sentence (with a two-year stay of execution) for "causing death through violence in discharging his official duties." The Home Minister, after facing embarrassing questions in the Diet this spring, requested police chiefs to avoid the use of torture "as far as possible."

The Kyoto case is characteristic of many others in its mass-arrest features if not in its outcome. It is not infrequent in Thought cases for a thousand persons to be arrested at a time and held for months without right of representation by a lawyer and without right to the specification of charges. Indeed in most cases charges are never filed. The death rate among these uncharged, untried prisoners whose crime is thinking is extremely high. Such arrests are in violation of the national constitution which guarantees due process in its Twenty-third Article. Under the law no person can be arrested unless specific accusations have been filed. But the civil-rights sections of the national constitution have never been taken very seriously.

The real purpose of all this clubbing and kicking and head pounding and killing is only incidentally to punish the thinkers of Dangerous Thoughts and the maintenance of the national mentality in its present state. In that campaign full use is made of the censor and all his arts—some of which are artful enough.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan would have enjoyed three items in the newspapers of this last spring. The first announced that the Director of the Police Bureau was going to propose harsher penalties for persons who scribbled on walls. The second informed the Empire that most of the Russian sailors on a ship which had put into Osaka to be turned into a floating crab cannery had been sent back to Vladivostok to prevent the contamination of the Japanese of the waterfront. And the third conveyed the information that eight Japanese interpreters and languages students in the employ of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo had been arrested for finding out about the Incident of February 26 in the interest of a "foreign organ." Censorship which extends to walls, foreigners, and history is throughgoing censorship.

There is, theoretically at least, no press censorship in Japan in the sense of a pre-reading of newspapers by government agents. Effective censorship nevertheless exists. Press bans are regularly issued upon certain topics which may not be mentioned as long as the ban is in force. In sixteen months, from January, 1935, to May, 1936, fifty-eight bans were imposed and thirty-seven removed or revised. Matters dealt with during that period included: the abolition of extraterritoriality in Manchukuo, purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Communist arrests and mayhem, plots of the God-Sent Troops, murder of General Nagata, a strangling case, murder of a girl in Nagoya Park and all mention of previous rapes in that spot, murder of policeman, disappearance of Imperial photographs . . . and blackmailing in primary school.

In other fields not covered by bans editors may be counted on quite confidently to exercise a salutary self-restraint. Publication of anything which might be construed as "subversive of public morals or provocative of disorder" has long been forbidden, and a Seditious Literature Bill forced through the Diet by the army in the last session now makes it illegal to publish anything with the object of "disturbing army discipline and confusing the financial situation." Editors berate the government but almost always for lack of nationalistic fervor, rarely for nationalistic excesses. Not only are there police agents to fear but the hired toughs of the patrioteers as well. Within the last three years the editors of the *Jiji* and the *Yomiuri* were attacked by such gunmen and one of them, the editor of the *Jiji*, killed.

Book publishers are in approximately the same position, save that foreign books like foreign periodicals are subjected to censorship at the port of entry. The baggage of the editors of *Fortune* who visited Japan in connection with the preparation of these articles was searched for subversive literature and two volumes were removed: one the moving and restrained autobiography of Baroness Ishimoto, the leading birth control advocate of Japan, and the other a scholarly textbook entitled *Japanese Government and Politics* by Professor Quigley of Minnesota. It is also said in Tokyo that one traveler was deprived of Stark Young's inoffensive best seller, *So Red the Rose*, because of the Bolshevist implications of the title. (Later—The entire issue of Fortune containing these articles was banned).

Last summer when a Japanese translation of the *First World War* was being published by the Amalgamated Press, whole pages were blacked out and pictures obliterated, the purpose of the censor being to remove all suggestions of what Morgan Young's *Japan Chronicle* called "the demoralizing idea that war . . . . is horrible." With a similar purpose the customs police have recently installed talkie apparatus at Kobe with which to inspect all imported war films. According to the *Kobe Shimbun:* "The cries of wounded men in hospitals will be absolutely silenced." In their place will be heard more heartening sounds. During the Japanese invasion of Manchuria the government-controlled radio was used to broadcast to the crowds in Tokyo the sound of machine-gun fire and the roars of the victorious troops. Wounded men, if any, were presumably removed from the vicinity of the loudspeaker.

Radio reception of Dangerous Thoughts from abroad was prevented for some time by the device of broadcasting exclusively through ingeniously scattered low-power stations which could be picked up with low-power receiving sets, the possession of high-power or short-wave sets being thereby rendered unnecessary and, in effect, forbidden. Subsequently however it was discovered that high-power stations in eastern Siberia and China were penetrating even the feeble sets which twentieth-century Japanese isolationism permitted its people. The consequence is that the Ministry of Education now plans a high-power broadcasting system of its own to block the air.

Japan, Short of Pig Iron, Now Abandons Soviet Purchases; Will Buy Steel Products in Europe

Shortage of the pig iron supply in Japan has induced the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company to instruct its four designated trading companies, Mitsui Bussan, Mitsubishi Shoji, Iwai Shoten and Ataka Shoten, to import 20,000 tons of shaped steel products from Europe. Orders have been placed with the European Steel Syndicate for the steel to be delivered next spring. The import price is said to be about Yen 5 higher per ton than the prevailing market price in this country.

The Japan Iron Co. points out several reasons for the prospective importation. Imports of more Soviet pig iron into Japan have been rendered difficult by conclusion of the Japan-German agreement, it is declared by the company. Demand for steel is destined to increase considerably as a result of the trend toward armament increases among many Powers. Japan is not an exception to the rule. As spending begins under the 1937-38 fiscal year's budget, the munitions industry in Japan will become exceedingly active. The yen's external value is bound to depreciate as bond issues are increased in the future, and prices of steel products are expected to go up.

Domei reports that Japan Iron is anticipating high steel prices at home and that the speculative demand is increasing. Large shaped-steel products are made in Japan solely by Japan Iron.

The situation which has forced Japan Iron to import large shaped-steel products from Europe is serious for the country, reports *Domei*.

The *Jiji* understands that this action reveals an utter failure of the iron and steel policy of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and naturally of four successive Ministers, Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, Dr. Jiri Matsumoto, Mr. Chuji Machida and Dr. Gotaro Ogawa. The dearth of pig iron and steel supplies is solely a result of mistaken policy, the paper asserts. Further comments of the *Jiji* are :

"The shortage of the supply of pig iron in Japan has developed into a situation beyond relief. Japan Iron, which has been charged with the mission of remedying the situation, is making strenuous efforts to meet the demand by constructing blasting furnaces, but is unable to catch up with the continued active demands. Importation of Soviet pig iron is difficult, since the price is more than Yen 50 per metric ton.

"Opinion is gaining strength among Japanese steel makers that they should receive all of Japan Iron's pig iron products, and that the company should import the metal needed to meet its own demand, taking into consideration the original mission of the company to supply iron to domestic manufacturers. Affected by this opinion, Japan Iron has finally decided to import foreign steel products. This situation is partially caused by prevailing conditions, but is mainly the responsibility of successive Commerce and Industry Ministers, who have failed to lead the iron policy to a proper direction and have rejected applications of steel-making companies to construct blasting furnaces. Severe criticism is leveled against them for having created such a predicament."

The *Miyako* reported :

"The shortage of pig iron in Japan has become more serious since the beginning of the second half of this year. Importation of Soviet pig iron into Japan for the third time this year is reported to have been made impossible. The amount is 6,500 metric tons. The famine is destined to become more pronounced next spring. Finding it difficult to expect much from Soviet iron, Japan Iron will be forced to reduce the amount of steel production, which menaces the business interests of medium-sized and small-scaled cast iron manufacturers. The recent conclusion of the Japan-German agreement has made importation of Soviet iron impossible. Hopes are expressed by the steel makers at large that the Government will dispense with its Japan Iron-centric policy and speedily give permission to outsiders to construct smelters. The Asano Kokura Steel, Nakayama Steel Manufacturing and other outsiders are ready to build furnaces, if the Ministry will give them permission."

"General Died at Dawn" Suppressed in Japan at Request of Nanking

Persecution of "The General Died at Dawn," Paramount picture starring Gary Cooper, which had been showing in Tokyo for two weeks, has reached Japan, and the picture will probably be suppressed, the *Japan Advertiser* of Dec. 2 stated. The Tokyo Foreign Office received a protest from the Nanking Government asking that the picture be withdrawn. After a private showing, which several Government officials attended, it was decided to suppress the film. The movie has been the subject of considerable controversy in China and was allegedly banned without having been seen by the Nanking censors.

Japan's Staple Fiber Industry Hit by Wool Prospects

Japan's staple fiber industry has been struck a hard blow by the progress of negotiations at Canberra between Consul-General Murai at Sydney and Sir Henry S. Gullett, Minister of Trade and Customs, reports the *Jiji*. When Japan suspended its trade relations with Australia in June following the enforcement of the Trade Protection Law against imports of Australian goods, the Commerce and Industry Ministry concentrated on encouragement of the staple fiber industry, which, as a result, seemed to promise favorable development. Subsequent developments have betrayed the original expectations of the Ministry. The Ministry frequently summoned representatives of staple fiber and rayon yarn manufacturing companies and encouraged them to carry on the industry on an elaborate scale, pledging help for their industrial development.

Now, the Japan-Australian trade negotiations promise to be concluded shortly and, afterward, Australian wool will be imported as freely as ever. Staple fiber manufacturers have been disappointed by this development. Seeing no prospects for industrial development when Australian wool is imported, some companies contemplate postponing their plans for increased production, it is reported. Others already have decided to cancel the enterprise. The Toyo Kenshoku Kaisha, founded last summer under joint investment of the Toyo Rayon Company and Toyo Cotton Trading Company, both under control of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has decided to cancel construct of a large factory capable of producing 30 tons a day at Seta, near Lake Biwa.

When the Ministry was boosting production of staple fiber, the daily output of this fiber at the end of this year was estimated at 120 tons, but now the year-end production capacity has been verified at not more than 70 tons. As a result of study by the Military Clothing Factory in Senju, it has been found that the use of staple fiber as materials for making cloth for army and navy men is premature. Consequently, the army has dropped the plan of mixing staple fiber with wool. This action has led the Ministry to shelve its plan to encourage production. The staple fiber manufacturing industry thus will have to undergo a severe ordeal, at least for the time being, the *Jiji* reports.

Japan Buys Large Quantities of South African Wool

With Japan enforcing a boycott of Australian wool in retaliation for high tariffs on Osaka cotton and rayon textiles, industrialists in Japan have purchased 180,983 bales of wool in South Africa from Oct. 1 to Dec. 5, according to a recent survey made in Osaka.

Japanese Concerns Start Flour Mills in Manchuria

Following the example set by the Japan Flour Company, which has bought a controlling interest in the Manchuria Flour Company, the Nisshin and the Nitto Flour Companies are to extend their activities in Manchuria. The Nisshin Company will establish a sister concern, capitalized at Yen 2,000,000, with two mills each capable of milling 1,000 barrels. The Nitto Company will also form a sister company with the same capacity. In the event of Manchukuo's grain expansion scheme materializing, Japan's flour exports to that country—equivalent to 90 per cent of her total exports—are bound to fall off sharply, and the above schemes are being carried out to meet this new situation.

O.S.K. to Speed Up Schedule to South America

With the increase of trade between Japan and the countries of South America, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to increase the number of sailings to South American ports from 12 to 14 a year. Simultaneously, it was decided to eliminate calls at the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, thus cutting each run by 16 days.

New Japanese Shipping Firm Projected

Joining hands with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Mitsui Tokyo Kisen Kaisha will form the Oriental Sea Transport Co. The firm proposes to acquire three 9,500-ton freighter capable of 16 knots to operate on trans-Pacific and Orient-Europe lines. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, now capitalized at Yen 7,000,000, formerly operated the main Japanese trans-Pacific passenger services. Following the sale of all its passenger liners to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, it has operated freighters.

Yen Drops Steadily—Plausible Explanations

Officials of the Yokohama Specie Bank, semi-official institution of the control of foreign exchange are watching with apprehenseon a steady fall of the yen. Four factors are cited for the weakness exhibited by Japanese currency. These are: First, misgivings regarding the future of Sino-Japanese relations; second, large seasonal purchases of raw cotton; third anticipated purchases of Australian raw wool, consequent upon the conclusion of an agreement ending the present "trade war", and, fourth, large overseas buying of raw materials to be utilized by the booming munitions industry.

Japan's "J.P. Morgan" Resigns Because of "Social Change'

Giving failing health and the current fundamental social changes as the reasons for the action, Baron Seinosuke Go, Japan's "J.P. Morgan," Dec. 5 announced his retirement from active business life. Baron Go's announcement was in line with the current tendency of major business concerns to replace the old and conservative heads with younger men, assertedly better able to cope with the contemporary economic and political developments. The Baron's retirement will render vacant the presidencies of the Japan and Tokyo Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Japan Economic League, the Industrial Federation of Japan and the Japan-Manchukuo Businessmen's Association.

His business affiliations included the presidency of the Tokyo Electric Light Company, Ltd. and the Toyo Iron Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and directorship in a score of banking, industrial and shipping concerns.

Justice Minister to Order Reds' Extermination in Japan

In the first domestic repercussion of the Japanese-German anti-Comintern Pact, Dr. Raizaburo Hayashi, Justice Minister, will next week instruct the nation's chief judges and chief procurators to spare no pains in exterminating the Communist movement in Japan. The judicial officials, who are to meet here on Dec. 9 and 10 in an extraordinary conference, will also be informed of the steps planned by the Ministries of Justice and Home Affairs for waging a determined war on radical elements.

Dr. Hayashi expressed his view on the matter as follows: "This is an important time for Japan, now that the Japan-German agreement against the menace of Communism has been signed. The existence of even one or two Communists in Japan should not be left unnoticed. They must be exterminated immediately.

"The expression 'popular front' is absolutely not acceptable to Japan, which stands on the basis of the myriad subjects under one Ruler. The expression is designed to encourage a hostile sense among the people. Authorities of the Home Office are paying close attention to the use of this expressions. Its use will be totally prohibited."

Army to Introduce Anti-Spy Bill in Diet

Alarmed by the spread of foreign espionage in the country, the Japanese Army will re-introduce its bill for the preservation of secrecy on military plans and state mobilization in the next session of the Diet, next month.

The Army is known to have the support of the Navy and the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. The bill was killed at the last Diet session on the ground that it curtailed free speech.

Ichizo Kobayashi, President of the Yen 430,000,000 Tokyo Electric Light Company, was appointed to the concurrent office of chairman of the firm's Board of Directors, in succession to Baron.

Director of Bureau of Investigation Resigns Post

Causing a major political sensation, Shigeru Yoshida, Director of the Cabinet's Bureau of Investigation, the Government's "brain trust," resigned Dec. 4. The resignation was immediately accepted by the Premier, who appointed Sotaro Ishiwatari, one of the Bureau's staff of experts and a virtual "unknown," to be the Bureau's acting Director. While the reasons for Mr. Shigeru's action were not divulged, it was ascribed by informed political quarters to two motives: Dissatisfaction with the slow progress of administrative reforms promised by Premier Koki Hirota last March; and; the current tendency to regard Mr. Yoshida as the Army's "mouthpiece," in view of his insistence on the realization of reforms demanded by the Fighting Services.

Tokyo and Rome to Exchange Libraries

Plans for the creation of a Yen 100,000 Japanese library in Rome and the reciprocal opening of an Italian library here by the Rome Government were revealed Dec. 3 Baron Kishichiro Okura, Japanese multi-millionaire.

Japanese Army-Diet Feud to Be Regarded As Ended

Domei states that the Army-Diet feud, aroused by persistent reports that the Fighting Services intended to seek a drastic curtailment of parliamentary powers, was formally announced at an end Dec. 2, at a meeting of the Committee on Parliamentary Reforms. Gen. Terauchi, War Minister, appeared before the committee to deny that the Army had any desire to amend the Constitution or to negate the parliamentary system. Prior to said meeting, members of the committee said that "despite Gen. Terauchi's evasiveness," they were satisfied with his "outspoken declaration." Political observers in Tokyo believe that the controversy on parliamentary reforms will be renewed with increased vigor at the next session of the Diet, opening on Dec. 24.

Japan Sends Art "Mission" to Siam

Fifteen prominent Japanese artists will leave Tokyo on Dec. 15 for Bangkok at the invitation of the Siamese Bureau of Culture and Education.

Tokyo to Have Art Festival in 1940

A festival, which will feature art and music of all the nations of the world, will be staged in Tokyo in the summer of 1940, simultaneously with the XIIth Olympiad.

Japanese Diet to Get at Least 150 Tax Revision Bills

Domei states that at least 150 bills revising the existing tax laws so as to enable the Government to secure the revenues required by the record budget for 1937-38, will be introduced by the Government at the Seventieth session of the Diet, opening on Dec. 24, Domei.

Ainu Tribes to Get "New Deal" in Japan

Removal of the few remaining restrictions on the aboriginal races will be sought in a bill to be submitted by the Home Office to the Diet next month. The "New Deal" will largely be designed to help the 16,000 Ainu, living in the villages of the Hokkaido. The new bills will supplement the Law for the Protection of Aboriginal Races, passed in 1900, by enabling the Ainu to pursue a wider range of occupations and give assistance to the youths desirous of securing higher education.

Japan To Raise Duty on Gasoline and Kerosene

Following consultations with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Dec. 8 announced its decision to raise by 10 sen a gallon the import duty on gasoline and other light oils such as kerosene, effective April 1. The proceeds of the higher tariff will be used to encourage the production of synthetic oils.

New Admiral Takes Command at Tsingtao

In an atmosphere charged with international tension, Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, former vice-minister of the Japanese Navy, took over the command of the Third Fleet, stationed in Chinese waters, from Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Dec. 8. A salute of 15 guns was fired by the flagship, the cruiser *Idzumo*, as the change-over took place on its quarterdeck, while all other Japanese war vessels in port (Tsingtao) manned the sides.

Japan and Philippines to Develop Fisheries Jointly

Japan and the Philippines have agreed to co-operate on fishery development, especially the tuna fishery in the South Seas in Borneo waters, for the purpose of exporting canned tuna to America, the Tokyo *Miyako* reports.

The South Sea Marine Product Company, capitalized at Yen 500,000, half paid up, has been negotiating with Government authorities and financiers in the Philippines. The company is affiliated with the Nissan interest's Kyodo Fishery Company. As a result of frequent negotiations, it has been agreed that the Japan-Philippine Fishery Company will be established at Manila, under joint investment. in accordance with Philippine law. The company will be capitalized at 300,000 pesos (Yen 500,000), of which the Philippine interests will supply 61 per cent and South Sea Marine, 39 per cent. Philippine shareholders are influential capitalists at Manila.

A Filipino will be president of the new company and two Japanese will be directors. One will be Mr. Yasaku Morokuma, former president of the Ota Industrial Development Company at Davao, and the other, an expert of Kyodo Fishery. Head office of the firm will be at Manila and its cannery, at Zanbangan. All necessary machines and ships for the tuna fishery will be supplied by the Japanese interests. The company will operate in Philippine and Borneo waters. The company is small, but has an advantage in that its products will be imported into the United States without tariff, since the fish will be regarded as domestic products pending the independence of the Philippines, and naturally the industry has bright prospects, the paper adds. The fishery enterprise will have great international economic significance, as has the recent decision of the Dai Nippon Brewery Company to co-operate with Philippine capitalists in establishing a brewing industry at Manila.

Demand for canned crab and tuna in oil is annually increasing in North and Latin America. Exports of canned tuna in oil to America range from 800,000 to 1,000,000 boxes a year. The Kyodo Fishery Company, which is interested in tuna fishing in Philippine and Borneo waters, established the South Sea Marine Product Company in 1934 as an investment company.

The Washington Government is trying to check imports of Japanese canned tuna by a high tariff rate, import restrictions and other means. To break through this deadlocked situation, Kyodo Fishery authorities have successfully arranged with the Philippine Government for eatablishment of the joint investment concern, thereby securing an interest in the canned tuna industry, the paper goes on.

The limit of imports of Japanese canned tuna into the United States is fixed at 360,000 boxes a year as a result of an agreement between Japanese and American tuna canners early this year.

President Manuel L. Quezon's policy to develop the Philippines economically and industrially is considered largely responsible for the success of the negotiations.

Japanese to Restrict Hosiery Exports to Britain to 1.7 Million Dozens

An agreement was reaching Dec. 1 between representatives of the British National Federation of Hosiery Manufacturers Associations and the Association of Importers of Japanese hosiery and underwear on behalf of the Japanese organization Taiyei Meriyasu Yushitsu Kumiai regarding a quota effective January 1, 1937, under which the Japanese pledge to keep exports to Britain under 1.7 million dozens yearly of which 0.7 million will be socks and stoctings, and 1.0 other kindy of hosiery, These figures roughly represent those of 1933 after which there has been very little in the way of substantial increase. The agreement is regarded as a Japanese success inasmuch as the threatened British tariff in crease is thus checked.

The Motive Behind the Japanese "Occupation" of Tsingtao

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

NEARLY two thousand Japanese marines were landed at Tsingtao—the "Green Peninsula"—in the Province of Shantung at 4 o'clock in the morning of December 3. They laid siege to the City Kuomintang Headquarters, the Kiao-tsi Railway Tangpu, the Muninipal Library, the *Ping Min Pao*, and the Chinese Athletic Institute. The Japanese immediately cut off all the telephone lines leading to the buildings and seized the office documents. Several high officials are reported to have been maltreated by the Japanese sailors. Cheng Ping-nan, Chiao Chi-re, staff members of the City Kuomintang Headquarters; Cheng Lo-ku, director of the *Ping Min Pao*, and Shang Yu-chin, secretary of the Athletic Institte, and several janitors, were arrested by the Japanese bluejackets.

China's Vigorous Protest

China at once protested. Charging the Japanese naval authorities with a flagrant violation of Chinese sovereign rights, the protest demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese marines as well as the release of all persons arrested by them.

The protest completely denied that there was any justification for the Japanese action, which was allegedly taken on grounds of a labor dispute involving Japanese mills at Tsingtao. The Chinese contend that the dispute itself is not incapable of an amicable solution through mediation by local authorities. The Japanese are blamed for aggravating the trouble by declaring a lock-out December 3, which affected all Japanese mills at Tsingtao, and then by landing the marines.

In the course of the interview, General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked Mr. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, for immediate satisfication concerning the following points :—

1. Withdrawal of the Japanese marines at Tsingtao;
2. Release of all persons illegally arrested by them;
3. Return of all documents illegally seized.

Thus, we see that the Sino-Japanese situation has taken a very critical turn as a result of the landing in Tsingtao of Japanese marines!

A Letter from Japanese Cotton Mill Workers

As it is claimed by the Japanese that the action is a "precautionary measure by the Jopanese authorities in connection with yesterday's lockout by nine Japanese mills, involving some 25,000 workers," it is necessary for us to study the strike situation in Tsingtao. However, before the strike had broken out in Tsingtao, a similar strike had already taken place in Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai. In order to have a clear idea of the situation, we produce below a letter (see *Life Weekly*, Vol. 1, No. 23, p. 337) written by the workers and addressed to the editor of said Chinese journal, in which the Chinese workers set forth the true situation of the strike. The following is a rough translation :—

"When we take up our pen to write this letter to you, our heart is full of sorrow and indignation.

"Now, for the sake of making clear the true situation of our strike, we wish to make a brief report to you.

"The fact are: We are workers in the Japanese cotton mills. Since September 18, 1931 (forcible occupation of Manchuria) and January 28, 1932 (Sino-Japanese 'Undeclared War in Shanghai'), on the ground of poor markets and business depression, the Japanese mill-owners began to reduce the number of laborers, to cut down wages and to increase the working hours. Not only this, we have been the victims of many kinds of cruel treatments at the hands of the Japanese. We were beaten; we were discharged by them. But because of our 'rice bowls,' we could not but be silent and patient, and to work like 'cows and horses.'

"But now, although business depression still prevails, the market for cotton products is exceptionally fine. Recently the owners have changed the system of four weeks for one month into three weeks. This proves that their business must be very flournishing.

"But the owners not only did not give us the same treatments as formerly, but, on the contrary, further increased our working hours. Inasmuch as the owners have refused to give us the same treatment as formerly, and being oppressed by the high cost of living today, we could not help but 'go-slow.'

"The owner seemed to known all this, and ordered the foremen to inform us that our wage would be increased by 5%.

"Ah! Our average wage per day is 40 cents; some only 30 cents. Let us ask: By the increase of 5%, how much benefit could be gained by the workers? At present, we demand an increase of 10%. Such demand is by no means excessive nor unreasonable.

"After another series of negotiations, the owners still refused to agree, so we could not but begin to 'go-slow' on November 8. On the next day, as further negotiations did not have any result, we went on to strike.

"Lastly, we wish to state that this time, we go on strike entirely by 'our own voluntary action.' We did not appoint any formal representatives to negotiate with the mill-owners for the simple reason that we are afraid that there may be some danger to them in future. We are not coward's, but we must know that we are surrounded by the 'Chinese traitors' and 'running dogs,' and we have to protect ourselves.

"Indeed, we realize that we are very ashamed of ourselves. Our greatest weakness is lack of 'minute organization.' So we should demonstrate our greatness, and our collective force; otherwise, our future is pitiful."

"WORKERS OF THE JAPANESE COTTON MILLS IN YANGTSEPOO"

The above letter tells us clearly that the recent strike in Shanghai was purely animated by the desire to increase wages; to decrease the working hours, and to seek for better treatment. Such a strike, as pointed out by the economists and sociologists, is justifiable; and such conduct is a "right" as well as a "weapon" in the hands of the workers. It is different from strikes incited by pure agitators with a view to creating disturbances.

The Strike in Tsingtao Is Equally Justifiable

Let us refer again to the strike in the Japanese cotton mills in Tsingtao, which is similar to that in Shanghai. As pointed out by the Chinese protest to Japan, the trouble arose out of the workers' demand for increase of wages. In our opinion such a demand is justifiable. That the cotton business is very profitable is an established fact. As pointed out by our contemparory (see *The China Press*, dated November 27, 1936,) due to excellent Chinese harvests this year, the purchasing power of the Chinese has been increased, so that "business has become brisk." The cotton industry is one of the most prosperous because cotton goods are necessities to the Chinese. The rapid increase of cotton mills, operated by Japanese manufacturers in China, also tells convincingly that the Japanese manufacturers are making handsome profits out of the business.

But, on the other hand, in face of the increasing high coat of living, and rapid increases in the prices of commodities, the wages of Chinese workers are not substantially increased. So, this time, the Chinese workers in Japanese cotton mills first go on a "go-slow," strike, or failing with that, they engage in a real strike. The recent strikes in Shanghai and Tsingtao are not "political strikes," but rather an "economic struggle;" not "anti-Japanese activity," but rather, merely, a desire for a "livelihood." So far as we know there has been no violence on the part of the go-slow strikers in Tsingtao. (In Shanghai, there was also no violence—Ed.) "So from a humanitarian viewpoint, the Japanese manufacturers should accord more reasonable treatment, and should improve the living conditions of Chinese workers within their reach," pointed out, *inter alia*, *The China Times* in an editorial (dated Dec. 4).

On the Eve of the "Seizure" of Tsingtao

But in order to understand the "real motive" behind the seizure of Tsingtao, it is important for us to study what has happened on the eve of the seizure. We note the following events :—

First: The Japanese directed-and-sponsored drive into Suiyuan met a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Chinese forces when Pailingmiao—the center of Japanese conspirator activities—where large quantities of munitions and food-stuffs were kept, was captured by the Chinese. But it is now more than clear that the "invaders" have launched another "offensive" with a view to recapturing Pailingmiao from the Chinese. More munitions have been shipped to the "front," and more of the reserve, ex-service men, military experts and officers of "certain quarters" have participated in directing the operations. The war is now going on in the North (around Taimiao) as well as on the East (around Hsingho) of Suiyuan Province.

But, suddenly, there comes a "mysterious demand" demanding the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Pailingmiao from "certain quarters." The communique—which amounts to nothing more than an "ultimatum"—threathened to bomb the town should their request be ignored.

Secondly, it is also important to note that the Japanese have been demanding the early resumption of negotiations. But China is reported to have made strong protest regarding Japanese assistance to the "invaders" of Suiyuan, and refused to go on with the negotiations with Japan, until its protests are "satisfactorily answered." But, according to a *Domei* report, "the Japanese reply to such a Chinese course of action will be to serve a virtual 'ultimatum' on Nanking, threatening to break off the conversations unless China agrees to the continuation of the Chang-Kawagoe pourparlers within a stipulated period of time." The report further points out that "in the case of a rupture, Mr. Kawagoe will leave Nanking for Shanghai."

Thirdly, it is equally important to note the "activities" of Japanese naval authorities recently. Rumors have been rife in Tientsin that the 9th Division of the Japanese Army stationed at Chingchow has recently been despatched into Shanhaikwan (inside the Great Wall). But at the same time, the Japanese naval authorities have already decided "to increase their forces." Three destroyers have already been despatched to Tangku, and then proceeded to Tientsin. One more destroyer is coming. A higher naval officer—Rear-Admiral—would be appointed to organize a "Naval Landing Party" which would be organized entirely on a "wartime basis." The police force of the Japanese consulate is to be increased. A large detective force would be organized, etc. (for details, see a despatch from Tientsin in the *Tai Kung Pao*—Shanghai Edition—dated Dec. 4.

The "Real Motive" for the Seizure of Tsingtao Revealed

When the background of the situation is studied and analyzed, it is not difficult for us to understand the "real motive" behined the seizure of Tsingtao. It is not "a precautionary measure by the Japanese authorities in connectlon with the lockout by nine Japanese mills, involving some 25,000 workers," but, rather, it is another Japanese "policy of intimidation"—so frequently resorted to in the past—to bring strong pressure to bear upon the Chinese authorities to force them to yield to the Japanese demands. This time, as we remember, Japan demands the establishment of a "Special Area" in North China, which, according to their "wishes" for an "ideal state," would include, the Provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan and Shantung. But, as we know, both the Central Government and the Shantung Provincial Government refused to agree. The Shantung Provincial Chairman (General Han Fu-chu) even once threatened to "shoot" General Doihara when the latter came to Shantung to persuade the former to join the "five-Provinces autonomy movement." So, by landing the bluejeckets, Japan intends to use one stone to hit two birds at the same time; that is: to force the Chinese authorities to "soften down" their attitude regarding the Suiyuan situation, and to force the Shantung Provincial chairman to join their "ideal state" program!

Further, this action (landing of Japanese marines at Tsingtao) is apparently taken in anticipation of the discontinuation of the Chang-Kawagoe conference, due to too wide a divergence of views between China (to protect the territorial and administrative integrity) and Japan (to control China politically, economically and militarily by establishing a "Special Area" in North China, and by forming a "Sino-Japanese anti-communist front.") So it is important to note that the Japanese marines landed at Tsingtao in the morning of December 3—and that on December 5 Mr. Kawagoe left for Shanghai. But on December 4, during his interview with General Chang Chun, Mr. Kawagoe produced and read a "document" purporting to be a resume of principal points discussed during his previous meetings with the Chinese Foreign Minister. While it is not possible for us to know the full contents of the "document," we are informed that the Chinese Foreign Minister refused to receive the document, as he found that its contents were quite at variance with the facts. But the Japanese Ambassador insisted upon leaving the document with the Chinese Foreign Minister, who was obliged to return it to the Japanese Embassy. But, according to our information, the document was again sent back to the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Will this mean "deadlock" or a "breakdown" of the Chang-Kawagoe negotiations, or, will this mean that the Japanese have now realized that there is no way to induce China to agree to the Japanese demands, and that Japan now resorts to "force" to enforce her demands. Only time can tell. But one thing is certain; that is, when the whole situation on the "eve of the seizure" is closely studied, we conclude that the landing of Japanese sailors at Tsingtao is more than a "precautionary measure.....," that it is a "premeditated plan" to carry out another aggression in China! That explains also the reason why Maior Yahagi, special military attache, was sent to Tsingtao, and why the landing of Japanese marines took place shortly after his arrival. So *Reuter* reports: "The recent arrival of Major Yahagi is concerned with the forceful action adopted by the Japanese authorities." All these moves indicate that another Japanese aggressive action is ahead!

Nanking December 6, 1936.

Dr. H. H. Kung Again Indisposed, But Makes Quick Recovery

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, was again indisposed and was prevented from attending office at the Central Bank of China for several days. It is learned that when Dr. Kung entered a local hospital in October, he was advised to take a long rest but owing to the important official business which necessitated his personal attention, he resumed work three weeks ago against the advice of his physician.

Dr. Kung had recovered sufficently from his indisposition to return to his office at the Central Bank of China Dec. 7. In accordance with the advice of his doctor, Dr. Kung, however, is not planning to leave for Nanking for the time being.

Japanese Land 1,000 Marines at Tsingtao Because of Strike

One thousand Japanese marines were landed as a "precautionary measure" in Tsingtao early Dec. 3 in connection with a lockout by nine Japanese cotton mills, involving some 25,000 workers. One half of the detachment was sent to the Japanese mill district to protect Japanese property, while the remainder were billeted at the Japanese Club. The marines searched the Kuomintang and other offices, seizing three prominent Chinese citizens, who were later released. Parties of marines patrolled the streets of the city in full emergency kit. Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, the Mayor of Tsingtao, protested to Japanese Consul-General, Nishi, against the action of the Japanese authorities.

It was reported that the recent arrival in Tsingtao of Major Yahagi, special military attache, was concerned with the forceful action adopted by the Japanese authorities.

The landing of Japanese marines at Tsingtao and their high-handed action formed the subject of a vigorous protest lodged by the Waichiaopu with the Japanese Embassy in Nanking Dec. 3. Charging the Japanese naval authorities with a flagrant violation of Chinese sovereign rights, the protest demands the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese marines as well as the release of all persons arrested by them. The protest completely denied that there is any justification for the Japanese action, which was allegedly taken on grounds of a labor dispute involving Japanese mills at Tsingtao. The Chinese contend that the dispute itself is not incapable of an amicable solution through mediation by local authorities. According to a Chinese version, the labor trouble arose out of the workers' demand for increased wages. It first affected only a portion of the mill hands employed by the Japanese. Energetic efforts were made by the local authorities to mediate the dispute and a few suspected agitators were arrested. There was no violence on the part of the "go-slow" strikers.

The Japanese are blamed for aggravating the trouble by declaring a lock-out, which affected all Japanese mills at Tsingtao, and then by landing the marines.

According to the Chinese note, over 700 Japanese bluejackets were landed in the early hours of Dec. 3. While detachments of about 40 marines each were sent to all of the nine Japanese mills at Tsingtao, other groups entered the city with the alleged purpose of protecting Japanese shops and residents.

At the same time, still other groups raided several government and Kuomintang offices, including the headquarters of the Kiao-tsi railway guards, the city Kuomintang headquarters, the Kuomintang headquarters of the railway employees and the Tsingtao branch of the National Athletic Institute. The secretary of the Institute was arbitrarily arrested by the Japanese bluejackets.

Besides seizing various documents, the Japanese marines arrested a total of nine persons, including:

Cheng Ping-nan, member of the staff of the Special Party Headquarters attached to the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

Fan Cheng and Li Te-fu, Janitors of the Special Party Headquarters.

Chang Lo-ku, Managing-Director of the *Ping Min Pao*.

Yin Yu-san and Li Lan-chuan, janitors of the municipal Library.

Hsiang Yu-chiu, Secretary of the Native Gymnastices Institute.

Indignant Chinese Prolest

The surprising action of the Japanese in landing the marines and their subsequent extraordinary conduct was indignantly denounced in the Chinese protest, which demanded that the marines be immediately withdrawn and that the persons arrested by them be immediately released.

The protest concluded by reserving the right of the Chinese Government to make such demands as were relevant to the situation.

A proclamation for the maintenance of local peace and order was jointly issued Dec. 5 by the Tsingtao Municipal Government and the Headquarters of the 3rd Naval Squadron. Admiral Shen Hung-lieh is head of both organs. The proclamation stated that in order to prevent untoward incidents during the winter by traitorous elements, and especially in view of the labor difficulties at the Japanese cotton mills, the Emergency Measures for the maintenance of peace and order, promulgated by the National Government on Jan. 20 this year, would be strictly enforced.

In accordance with instructions from his home government, Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, called on Mr. Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, in Tokyo, Dec. 5 to lodge a strong protest against the illegal landing of Japanese blue-jackets in Tsingtao. In the interview which lasted about an hour and a half, Mr. Hsu demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese naval landing party, the immediate restoration of the factory conditions, the immediate release of Chinese officials illegally arrested, and the return of Chinese documents seized. In addition, the Chinese Ambassador declared that the Chinese Government retains the right to raise other demands.

(*Continued on page 65*)

Kuomintang Chinese in Java Arrested on Suspicion

BY THE REVIEW'S JAVA CORRESPONDENT

BEING suspected of having participated in the preparation for and in the actual process of the election of representatives to the National Congress (Kuo Min Ta Hui), the date of the convention of which has been postponed indefinitely, pending a complete selection of representatives elected from every corner of the country and abroad, several leaders of the Chinese communities in several cities in Java and Sumatra, many of whom are alleged to have enlisted as candidates as representatives of the Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies to the coming National Congress in Nanking, were arrested simultaneously all of a sudden on November 3, because, according to Art. 158 and Art. 159 of the penal code in the Dutch colony, people on the soil of the colony are liable to fines and imprisonment for promoting or participating in any election pertaining to a representative body of a foreign country.

Those arrested, about twelve in number, are chairmen and secretaries of the Chinese chambers of commerce, principals of schools, officers of the Kuomintang office at Batavia, Java, and others who are termed leaders of the Chineses community. The arrests were conducted suddenly and simultaneously in several cities. Private houses and offices of those arrested were searched. Letters and documents were taken away for investigation. In addition, lists of donators to Gen. Chiang's Birthday Funds in the office of the Batavia Chinese Chamber of Commerce were added to the booty of the police, and 400 copies of books were cleared away from the bookcases of the Batavia Kuomintang office as banned books. Then rumors pertaining to the reasons for the arrests were rife. One report had it that the discovery in the post office at Batavia of letters of red propaganda from Shanghai via Soviet Russia was the reason for the arrest and search. However, another report attributed the police action to the donation to Gen. Chiang's Birthday Funds for the purchase of aircraft. Contribution for such a purpose is considered by the Dutch authorities as inadvisable, because it might engender ill feeling on the part of a certain nation, it is alleged. When the Japanese soldiers occupied Manchuria in 1931, their compatriots in the colony raised money to buy sweetmeats for them as presents. After the intervention of the Dutch authorities, this practice of camouflaging was copied by the Chinese here to term the purpose of the donation to Gen. Chiang's Birthday Funds with a mild sounding word, although it is a well-known fact that the money donated would be used to buy air bombers.

Then came the third alleged cause of the mass arrests. It is, as mentioned above, concerning the alleged violation by the Chinese here of Art. 158 and Art. 159 of the Dutch penal code for participating in the election of representatives to the coming National Congress in Nanking. However, this was known only later on when those arrested were all questioned chiefly as to the time, the place and the promotor of the election. It was then made apparent that the principal reason for the "mishap" was the alleged violation by the Chinese in Java of Arts. 158 and Art. 159 of the penal code referred to above.

All those arrested had already been released, some having been detained for a couple of days, and others up to ten days. They will probably soon appear before the court to face the charges filed against them. One thing of great regret concerning these arrests is the bad treatment extended to those arrested, (the leaders of the Chinese community here), while they were in the house of detention. It is reported that some of them were quartered in a room with would-be pickpockets, thieves and other criminals, and were served with bad meals such as are usually given to the natives. Further, they were not allowed to wear clothing of their own, and were compelled to go bare-footed. Finally the bedding furnished was such that they were exposed to mosquitoes and the elements. Some of them became sick, it is said. This of course automatically caused displeasure among the Chinese in general, and sharp criticisms were naturally voiced in the Chinese press. However, it was disclosed that the bad treatment was not universally applied to them, because a rare exception was mentioned that the chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Medan, Sumatra, during his detention was served with foreign food and dined together with the official in charge.

A more regrettable phase of the arrests is that, judging from the questions asked those arrested, the Dutch authorities seemed to insinuate that the Chinese-Consul-General, F. T. Sung, at Batavia, was the man behind the scenes in the play of the prohibited election mentioned above, it is revealed. The press, especially the Dutch press, (basing on alleged official reports) bitterly critized Mr. Sung for his alleged imprudence in this affair. It is rumored that some Dutch officials here were not on good terms with Mr. Sung for reasons unknown, and they made use of this event to vent their displeasure. In an interview given to pressmen Mr. Sung denied the prevailling rumor that the prohibited election took place in the consulate and he was the boss. He expressed his regret in the interview that while the affair is still under investigation the Dutch officials concerned should have, allegedly, revealed their opinions to newspapermen. This is an act contrary to international customs and comities, he said.

Since August and up to one hour prior to the arrests, Mr. Sung had been warned by the Dutch authorities more than ten times that such an election is against the Dutch law, it is reported, and Mr. Sung always gave the assurence that no such election would take place. In August Mr. Sung had complied with the request of the Dutch authorities to prohibit the carrying out of the election by publishing in the press a declaration to the Chinese public, to the effect that the election had to be given up on account of its contravening the Dutch law. But now from the documents and letters seized signs were discovered of the participation of the Chinese public in the prohibited election, it is asserted. Some of those arrested acknowledged that they in a certain sense had participated in the election but it was prior to the prohibition being made known by the Dutch authorities, as could be proved by the date of the documents and letters concerned. While others said they did not take part in the formal election because it was prohibited, they merely recommended or suggested to Nanking and private friends names of persons who are supposed to be qualified to be candidates for the representatives of the Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies to the coming National Congress in Nanking. Such are the facts known so far. Whether some of those arrested really violated the law of no, it is up to the lawyers and judges to give the verdict later on.

Art. 158 of the Dutch penal code here says (in substance) that one who on the soil of the Netherlands East Indies gives an order for the holding of an election pertaining to a representative body of a foreign country, or makes preparation for, or promotes the election, is subject to imprisonment of no more than two years or to a fine of no more than five hundred guilders.

Art. 159 of the same code provides that one who participates in an election as mentioned in Art. 158 is subject to imprisonment of no more than six months or to a fine of no more than one hundred guilders.

August 15, 1927, those articles were revised. The new articles state that one who on the soil of the Netherlands East Indies gives an order for the holding of an election pertaining to a representatives body of a foreign country, or one who on the soil of the Netherlands East Indies makes preparation for or promotes the election, whether It is held on the soil of this colony or in a foreign country, is subject to .....

It is perhaps of interest to note here that in March this year the German public in this colony prepared to take part in the voting for the Fuehrer. After the intervention of the Dutch athorities only the German public in some parts of this colony who succeeded in hiring a German steamer could proceed uninterrptedly with the election three miles off the coast. In connection with this affair not a single German was charged with the violation of Art. 158 and Art. 159 of the Dutch penal code here.

Dr. Th. E. Hsiao, Inspection Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who happens to be here on a mission to investigate the Chinese consulates, refused to give his opinions concerning the arrests when he was interviewed by newspapermen.

Java, November 27, 1936.

British Loan to Japan?—Chamberlain Denies Any Knowledge of Negotiations

The Laborite, Mr. Dobbie, Dec. 1 asked in the House of Commons whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was aware of the fact that negotiations were proceeding in London for a Japanese loan. He enquired as to the Government's attitude to such a loan, to which the Chancellor, Neville Chamberlain, replied that he had no information of any such negotiations.

Mr. Dobbie then requested assurance that no authority for raising such a loan be given without first consulting the House of Commons and Mr. Chamberlain. A Conservative then asked whether there is any reason why Japan should alone be excluded from the benefits of a foreign loan; and was it not a good time to put relations with Japan on a better basis? Mr. Chamberlain declined to answer.

Chinese in Java Manufactures New Brand of "Coffee" from Bananas

A new brand of "coffee", manufactured from bananas, is reported to have been discovered by a Chinese, Tseng Yu-hsiang, in Java, according to information received in Nanking this week. The discoverer is stated to have spent several years experimenting on the new "coffee" which he recently found satisfactory. He claims that the "coffee" manufactured from bananas is much better than the brands not on the market and is much cheaper. He is planning to raise enough capital to start a big factory to manufacture the new "coffee" on a large scale.

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WE DIVIDED CHILDREN INTO TWO GROUPS. ONE GROUP GOT THE ORDINARY DIET. THE OTHER WAS GIVEN A DAILY SUPPLY OF OATMEAL VITAMIN - THE PRECIOUS NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B SO ABUNDANT IN QUAKER OATS.
WHAT A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE QUAKER OATS MADE. AT THE END OF OUR TEST THE VITAMIN B CHILDREN WERE 100% BETTER OFF. APPETITES WERE SPLENDID-- IRRITABILITY WAS GONE-CONSTIPATION ABSENT.
THAT'S WHY I'M PRESCRIBING A DAILY DIET OF QUAKER OATS FOR YOU. EVERYONE OF US, YOUNG AND OLD, MUST HAVE NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B EVERY DAY BECAUSE WE CAN'T STORE IT IN OUR BODIES.
THE BOYS ARE DIFFERENT CHILDREN NOW!

M-25

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Chinese Primary School Books Banned in Tokyo

A series of Chinese textbooks printed in Shanghai for the use of primary school children has been banned in Tokyo, according to information received here from the Japanese capital. It is stated that the books were being used in the Huachiao Primary School, a Chinese institution in Toshima Ward, the principal having visited Shanghai early in September to purchase them. Although the principal thought his selections would be safe, it is stated, the selections contained passages "which could be turned into crafty anti-Japanese propaganda if the teachers were so willed." The latest shipment consisted of 600 volumes under 30 titles. Books under three of the titles, "True Friend," "Good Citizens," and "My School" were proscribed. Passages occurring in the books dealt with the conversations between a child and its parents. "You ought to have a strong body and study hard. Then you must work for the salvation of the country when you grow up. Everybody must like domsetic products and should not buy any foreign goods," said the books.

Air-Defense Association Established in Kwangtung

The Kwangtung Air-Defense Association was inaugurated in Canton, Nov. 25. The association passed a number of resolutions for the promotion of defensive works against sudden air attacks on the province. It is reported that branches of the Association will be organized in different districts of the province.

Japanese Army to Set Pace in Plane Construction

Introducing a radical departure from past practice, the Japanese Army will from next year set the pace in the construction of military aircraft among the various manufacturing plants in Japan, a telegram from Tokyo, Nov. 28, stated. Whereas, up to now, the Japanese army has selected the machines best suited for its purposes from various experimental models produced by several manufacturers, it will from now on create its own standard designs.

Status of Chinese Seamen

BY ANNA GINSBOURG

THE nation-wide maritime workers' strike in the United States coincided in point of time with the Maritime Session of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva last October. Though the outcome of this dispute was not known at the time the Conference ended and consequently could not have any direct bearing upon the resolutions passed, the unprecedented extent of the strike undoubtedly had a strong influence over the demands which labor delegates submitted to the Conference.

China also took part in the proceedings at Geneva. The maritime labor issue being thus brought to the fore, it is of interest to investigate the status of Chinese seamen, their labor conditions and their interest and participation in the international labor movement.

Chao Pan-fu, representing China at the conference in Geneva, submitted two resolutions. The first resolutions invited the Administrative Council of the International Labor Office to investigate the question of the equality of status between native and foreign seamen. The second asked for abolition of the "contractor system of employment"—a method of hiring laborers not by shipowners themselves but through intermediaries, which, though proclaimed illegal in China is still a customary method of securing employees.

The most important resolution passed by the conference, namely, that providing for the principle of an eight-hour working day for all seamen, was not ratified by China in view of the fact that "Chinese merchant ships are concerned merely with coastal sailings and the convention was intended to extend only to countries which included transocean shipping lines". Nevertheless, the resolutions presented by China strike at the root of all of the evils of the maritime labor issue in China and if it could be seriously believed that the solution of such problems might be reached through the channel of international negotiation, the extermination of these two major evils would result in general betterment of the plight of a part of China's working population.

The inequality of status between Chinese and foreign seamen is created by the peculiar situation arising from the fact that China's inland waterways are open to foreign navigation. Since foreign powers have the right of navigating and trading in the interior of China, foreign shipping companies employ large staffs of Chinese seamen who are paid lower wages in comparison with the foreigners and are, moreover, often maltreated by the latter. And shipowners themselves, being exempt from Chinese jurisdiction and from the regulations governing the conditions of employment of seamen provided by Chinese Law, feel free to impose any terms of employment upon seamen and administer such treatment that they wish. For instance, when hiring Chinese employees most of the shipping companies require the payment of a deposit of from $300 to $700 and sometimes higher from each seamen on his accepting employment. One can imagine what a difficulty it presents for an unemployed seaman to obtain such an amount of money, which is usually raised by means of loans at high rates of interest, and how much of his monthly wages (ranging between M.$8 and M.$44 if he is an experienced seaman) is left for his personal expenditure after deducting the sum necessary to cover monthly interest on the loan.

Another grave maritime labor issue which also affects labor in China generally is the notorious "contractor system of employment," as a result of which seamen are deprived of their choice of ships, nor have they any voice in the conditions of the contract of employment. The contractors take great pains to secure for the companies laborers at very low wages and, besides obtaining the surplus profit from the companies for their services, they exact very high fees from the seamen.

Seamen s Unions

Chinese seamen, like those of other countries, are organized into Seamen's Unions, which represent a legal organization recognized by all the civilized nations for the protection of the interests of seamen. The Seamen's Union is the only legal channel through which shipowners could engage employees with no risk whatsoever, as the former undertake the responsibility for their members' conduct, their professional skill, experience, etc. The organization of these unions is partly regulated by the general Labor Union Law in addition to which there are numerous regulations promulgated by the Government, including separate regulations governing the organization of Chinese Seamen's Unions. Like all other unions they are subject to very strict control by the Kuomintang.

"Teaboy Abuse"

A local newspaper recently published a series of articles dealing with the question of the "Teaboy abuse"—in other words, extortion from the passengers of large "cumshaw" by the junior staffs of ships, smuggling activities and other specific abuses which have been practiced by them in such proportions that shipping companies have admitted their inability to combat them.

"In other countries", reads the article, "it would be easy to stop these detrimental activities. In China it is so bound up with other interests, some of them very big, that it is next door to impossible to do anything about it. In China officials of seamen's unions do not care to throw out recalcitrant members because they themselves derive power and authority from numbers rather than quality. In other countries seamen's unions are anxious to protect their good name by admitting only genuine seamen—men, the championship of whose cause can only gain them credit in the eyes of the general public".

In order to cope with the situation the Government appointed last year a committee of ten under Pang Pah-zung, a local Kuomintang member, to supervise the reorganization of the Seamen's Unions. Immediately there was active opposition from the officials of the union leading in one instance to an attack upon the Union's offices. The result of this struggle was that the Kuomintang scored a victory in gaining something more than nominal control of the Union. Some of the questions aired in this struggle attracted the attention of the International Labor Bureau at Geneva, which made an enquiry, but apparently without effect. The Kuomintang started the reorganization of the unions of shipping employees.

Unions Seek More Power

In a petition submitted recently to the Central Kuomintang headquarters the Seamen's Unions of Shanghai urged that more power be granted to them and requested the issue of a special order to the effect that steamship owners be prohibited from employing or dismissing seamen without the permission of the unions to which the seamen belong, and that disputes between shipping owners and seamen be settled by party and administrative authorities.

The demands made by the seamen of China aiming at securing more power for their unions should be welcomed in the same way as any other effort to gain more independence and protection of interests of the laboring class. Not less serious attention should be paid by the seamen themselves, however, to the internal structure and personnal of their unions. More publicity along this line might prove beneficial. We have already learned of a resolution, voluntarily adopted by the China Seamen's Association in Shanghai, requesting all members to refrain from smuggling, "to uphold the honor of Chinese seafaring men" and calling for greater politeness in dealing with passengers in the vessels they serve. This resolution may denote the starting of a campaign which will be met with approval by all of the parties concerned.

American Youth, Held for Murder of Ricsha Coolie, Is Released

The charge against Jay Reed Martin, 20-year-old American, held for the death of a ricsha coolie on Nov. 4, was dismissed by Judge Mi'ton J. He'mick in the U.S. Court for China Dec. 7, on the motion of H. D. Rodger, special assistant to the U.S. attorney genera'. The interpretation of Martin's action that resulted in the death of Sung Vee-yue, ricsha puller, was that it was justifiable homicide, that is, where the slayer not being himself at fault, had a legal right to kill, it was a homicide authorized by law because it had been committed in necessary self-defense.

The charge against Martin was brought following his arrest by police of the Bureau of Public Safety and transfer to Settlement police. It was held that Martin had been attacked by the puller in an attempt to rob him, and that during the struggle they both fell into a creek, Martin on top of the puller, the puller drowning.

In a report made by the Municipal Police who tried to trace the puller's route, they stated that they believed the puller planned to rob Martin as the spot was dark, off the highway, and furthermore Sung could have easily disposed of any stolen property by leaving it at his home which was near the scene to avoid detection by patrolling police, or questions when he returned to his hong, concerning the possession of property. Mr. Rodger said that robberies of drunken men by rischa coolies are of frequent occurrence.

Dead Body of American Sailor Washed Ashore at Amoy

The body of Eric Carl Hagen, a seaman aboard the U.S.S. *Tulsa*, who was last seen in Amoy city at 9 p.m. on Nov. 30, was washed ashore on the beach at Kulangsu Dec. 7. Head wounds suggest that he was murdered with robbery as the probable motive. Hagen was a native of Beverly Hills, California. He was 25 years old.

Helen Keller to Visit Far East Next Spring

Mrs. Helen Keller, the famous American woman, who is held in high esteem as the "Mother of the Blind," is to come to Japan next April, says a message reaching Takeo Iwahashi, the blind professor of Kwansei Gakuin.

It is stated that men concerned with the blind movement in Japan are extremely delighted at the news and are now making preparations to welcome her, with the "Light House," managed by Mr. Iwahashi, as the chief promoter. Mrs. Keller expects to spend about two months in Japan, Korea and Manchuria, during which time she will give lectures in Osaka and elsewhere, and will broadcast over the radio.

Gen. Ho Cheng-chun to Take Up New Position at Wuchang

BY S. Y. CHI (季世英)

Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, former Pacification Commissioner for Hupeh, who has been recently appointed Director of the Provisional Headquarters of the Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission at Wuchang, will assume his new duties when preparations are finished, according to those closest to him. On his recent trip to Loyang a week ago, Gen. Ho was reported to have, besides reporting on the present political and military conditions in Hupeh, discussed the matter with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, with reference to the decision of establishing a new Provisional Headquarters for the Generalissimo at Wuchang, before his appointment was announced on Dec. 1.

The clearance of the roving marauders along the Hupeh borders having been brought to a successful conclusion, the Pacification Commissioner's Headquarters were simultaneously declared abolished by order of Nanking on Dec. 1. Gen. Ho, it was learned, has instructed his subordinates to wind up the business of the Hupeh Pacification Headquarters at Hankow within a couple of weeks' time and, at the same time, to organize the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters at Wuchang.

When the good news was first released, the public opinion had been always quite favorable to Gen. Ho, lauding his really meritorious services, rendered to this province particularly in relation to the suppression of the marauders along the country borders. The various foreign communities headed by their respective consular envoys have offered their hearty congratulations to Gen. Ho for his new appointment. Among the consular body who paid a courtesy call on Director Ho during the last few days may be mentioned the following:—Consul-General Moss of Great Britain, Consul Jarvis of U.S.A., Consul Bloodeau of France, Consul Ros of Italy, Vice-Consul Hallberg of Sweden, Consul Jensen of Finland, Acting Consul Bosselman of Denmark, Consul Sakowsky of Germany, Consul-General Miura of Japan, Consul Beltchenko of Protugal, Vice-Consul Marker of Norway, and many others.

After the tragic death of the late Governor Yang Yung-tai, Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, besides lamenting the loss of his bosom friend and supervising the arrangement of the funeral affairs during the past one month, has courageously shared the responsibility of the Provincial Government affairs together with Lu Chu, Secretary-General, who was appointed to carry on the government business as Acting Governor, pending the arrival of the new Governor, Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung. Although the whole Provincial Government has been plunged into a state of mourning yet the administrations of the various departments have been carrying on as usual under the direction of Acting-Chairman Lu Chu.

Speaking as the representative of the Central Government to officiate at the oath-taking ceremony of the Committee for Supervising the General Examinations of Hupeh, held on Dec. 2 at the Provincial Government Auditorium, Gen. Ho pointed out that a well-organized examination is the best system, by means of which talent may be chosen to fit the public services of the government—where properly trained men are needed.

Besides expounding the significance and importance of the general examinations, Gen. Ho stated that the Central Government has given this question special emphasis and care with a view to seeing that the holding of such examinations in the different provinces could be properly carried out under a well-organized procedure with which men of talent could be selected to fill the government posts.

Concluding, Gen. Ho voiced the conviction that, under the supervision of this Committee, the holding of general examinations in Hupeh will be satisfactorily carried with good results.

Hankow, Dec. 5, 1936.

Nanking Ducks to Be Exported to England by British Export Company

With the elapsing of the current year, Nanking ducks will soon again grace the dining tables of British homes, for the famous product of the capital will soon again be exported on a large scale by the Nanking branch of the British International Export Company. Engaged chiefly in the export of eggs and eggs products, the company will, beginning from the coming season, export Chinese ducks to England and the colonies. Thousands of ducks have been killed during the past few days and preserved in refrigeration rooms pending shipment abroad. Since the reopening of the company last January, which has been suspended for six years, its egg exports have remained inactive. According to a recent estimate, the present egg export amounts to less than 10 per cent of the total amount exported during former years. At present there are around 500 workers in the plant as compared with several thousand, and at one time 30,000, during prosperous days.

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The Way to Seek My Consolation

BY T. S. YOUNG

OF late I have taken a great fancy to the teachings of Buddhism with the hope of finding some way to console myself at the time when our country is being once again faced with the possibility of another Japanese invasion; I begin to believe in fatalism, for I can find no other way to explain away our national woes. I feel my conscience much more at ease after having learned that what has transpired in the past five years has been predestined by the will of God—a calamity which can not be averted by human efforts. With this conviction, I deem it foolish to work up my feelings to such an extent as to burst my blood vessels; for what will come in future must come after all. I may be criticized as being a defeatist, but what should I care, if I can find some consolation from this reasoning?

I have always admired our farmers for their way of alleviating their physical and mental sufferings. As they are God-fearing and fatalism-believing people, so they generally attribute all their woes to, to borrow a familiar insurance term, force majeure. They have become almost stoic to their misfortunes, for they have been convinced that everything happening to them in this mundane world is predestined, and that God, with Argus' eyes, sees to it that no one should escape from just retributions. They have believed in, "Man proposes, God disposes," and therefore resigned themselves totally to the protection of Him, whom they have worshipped most piously.

So, when a fire burns down their house, they bear up the loss with an air of resignation, for to make any complaints will only serve to incur the wrath of God and therefore increase their future sufferings. When Death stalks into their home, they face the bereavement with stoicism, for the life of the deceased is taken away by God. When plague exacts its heavy toll from them, they simply increase their devotion and sacrifice to God with the hope of appeasing His wrath. When they are visited either by flood or by drought, they piously pray that God will show mercy upon them. And when their fields bring them good harvests, they hold big religious celebrations as a means of giving their thanks to God. In a word, they consider everything happening to them as being supernatural, and the term, "the will of God", is conveniently used to explain away any misfortune, from the breaking of a leg to the death of a person.

In the same way, many of our God-fearing and fatalism-believing persons will tell us that we need not weep over the misfortunes of our country, the fate of which is in the lap of God; and that if God wills it, our united strength and patriotism will not suffice to arrest our country from its downfall. War and peace, we are told, form a vicious circle in accordance with the will of God, and when the people, after having lived through a long period of peace, become prodigious and luxurious in their mode of living, God will punish them by sending down some evil spirits to be incarnated in the form of warlords and bandit leaders to precipitate the country into internecine or international warfare, so that all the people will drink as many cups of bitterness as when God takes pity on them and sends down some good spirits to drive away all the evil ones from the war-torn country. All the warlords, we are told, are but the evil spirits descending from Heaven, and so are our present foreign enemies who are now menacing the existence of our country.

Political Developments Cause Anguish

When you are at the end of the rope, you are in an eager mood to seek some explanation to account for your misfortunes, so as to find consolation for your pangs and sufferings. At the present time, no sensible persons can look at these curious political developments without anguish. Some less courageous ones may even go so far as to commit suicide in the hope of ending their anguish once for all. While I do not recommend suicide as an admirable course for any sober-minded persons to take, I, however, find it quite useful to procure some means, by which we can console our over-wrought spirits, so that we can bear our anguish with indifference. Although I know enough of this world not to become susceptible of any supernatural power, yet I find nothing more convenient to explain away our national or personal misfortunes than to heap them all upon the head of God.

If we could only believe in fatalism, we would not raise a hue and cry over our national woes—we would look upon the momentous events occurring in the past five years as unavoidable and inevitable; we would greet the creation of "Manchukuo" without malice; we would gladly bear under the huge losses resulting from the Shanghai war; we would cool down our bitter feelings against the autonomous movement; and we would leave the wholesale smuggling engaged in by the Japanese to run its natural course. Since these events have been predestined by God, it would be futile on our part to cry over their occurrence and lament at our inability for their prevention. It would be highly sacrilegious for any God-fearing persons to complain of their misfortunes and sufferings, which they have been made to sustain because of their sins. Their persistance in making complaints would only increase their own sins, and therefore their sufferings.

Thus we should not raise a faint murmur against the indifference and aloofness on the part of American and European Powers toward our hopeless and helpless condition, the impotency of the League of Nations to settle the Manchurian question, and the increasing aggressiveness on the part of our good neighbor. We should not harbor any slight prejudice and hatred toward the Japanese for their imperialistic designs; nor should we launch any anti-Japanese movements to "meet menace with menace". We should console ourselves by regarding Japanese warlords and their proteges, including Henry Pu Yi and Yin Ju-keng, as evil spirits descending from Heaven to bring woes to China; and we should believe that we can not be delivered from our humiliations and misfortunes until we can be redeemed from our sins. Therefore, we should be content "to lick the boots that kicked us" and await patiently the day of our deliverance.

Fixing the Responsibility

Likewise, we should not point a finger of condemnation at our generals who retreated with their personal soldiers from Manchuria and Jehol without putting up a semblance of resistance against Japanese invasion. Nor should we heap our blame upon the shoulders of this or that official for his failure in carrying out his duty in protecting China from the present catastrophe. Nor should we vent our wrath upon those political and military leaders who until recently preferred indulging in domestic political squabbles to presenting a united front to seek our salvation. Nor should we condemn those traitors who have been willing to play the role of Japanese puppets for no other purpose but to satisfy their wide dreams of political fortune and power. Officials and traitors are but human beings, and they are merely the agents to carry out the will of God. Then why should we hold them responsible for a situation over which they have not had the least control.

If we can be thus fatalistically disposed, we would not look at the recent developments of Sino-Japanese relations with alarm. We should continue to make our residences in Hongkew and Chapei without the need of taking such unnecessary trouble as to remove ourselves to some havens. What is the use of making such a removal anyway? If God wills it, we can not escape from our fate, even though we may remove to the remotest corner of the world. Therefore, if they believed in fatalism, those residents in Hongkew and Chapei would certainly not have cut such sorry figures by going through great trouble and expense in making their hasty and wholesale evacuation a few months ago. The title of a famous play, "Much Ado About Nothing", can be appropriately used to illustrate their condition.

Nor should we worry ourselves over the future possibilities of Sino-Japanese relations. Whether the present development will lead to peace or war is predestined—a matter which can not be changed by human efforts. We have witnessed the kaleidoscopic events of the past five years, but only God knows what the future holds in store for us. At the end of the next five years, China may be completely subjugated by the Japanese Army, or she may emerge from her present crisis a new and strong country. Under the heavenly guidance, we may drive out our foreign enemy and recover our lost territories, as we have just brought our country into a real unification. What we can rest assured is the fact that when we have suffered enough to elicit mercy from God, He will send down to us some good spirits to pacify our country and make it safe for us to live in.

I find much consolation in thus explaining away our national misfortunes. Some sceptics may say that if every one of our people takes such a fatalistic view of our national crisis, we can just fold our arms and let the crisis find its own solution. There may be some truth in this, but let us not forget, "God only helps those who can help themselves". Therefore, while we may believe in fatalism, we must still do all that is humanly possible. Let not fatalism beguile us into the belief of inaction and non-resistance, where resistance means the only way to our salvation.

Wife's Right to Work Upheld by Legislative Yuan by Large Majority

By a large majority, Article Four of the draft Labor Contract Law, which recognizes the right of a husband to cancel his wife's employment when her work proves detrimental to the welfare of the family, was rejected at a regular meeting of the Legislative Yuan, Dec. 4. In moving the adoption of the Article, Shih Wei-huan, member of the Labor Law Committee, declared that his committee stood for the principle of encouraging housewives to return to the "kitchen." As men provide for their families, they ought to have the right to see their homes well managed by their wives.

Bitterly attacking the provision, Wei Ting-sheng said most of the wives who had to leave their homes to seek employment in the larger cities were driven by economic reasons entirely incompatible with the "return to the kitchen" sentiment. By denying married women their right to work, not only are the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader for sex equality disregarded, but also the economic status of the average Chinese woman neglected. The article was then put to vote. It was rejected by a large majority.

Canton Merchants Petition T. V. Soong on Finances

T. V. Soong, Chairman of the National Economic Council, visited Canton during the last week of November in order to confer with local authorities on the financial situation in Kwangtung and attend the opening ceremonies of the Bank of Canton.

Canton merchants submitted petitions to Mr. Soong asking that he in turn submit them to the Central Government. The three main points stressed were: 1. the rate of exchange between Canton and National Currency shall not be fixed at more than 130-100 when the new monetary system takes effect; 2. the Business Tax Bureau should not be permitted to change the registration of the amount of the merchants' capital; and 3. debts which were raised in Kwangtung for the Northern expeditions should be refunded and the various kinds of Nationalist Government bonds should be make redeemable without delay in order to relieve financial pressure in the Province.

Dinner parties and receptions were given by Government officials and financiers in honor of Mr. Soong and many pailaus were erected in the city maloos as a gesture of welcome.

Kwangsi Province will be visited in the near future by the former Finance Minister. Generals Li Tsung-jen, Pei Chung-hsi, and Huang Kuk-chu of this Province have extended him invitations to visit them.

Traffic Control Office Opened in Canton

A Traffic Control Office was opened in Canton on Dec. 1. It will regulate public buses, ferry boats, and cars which were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Bureau.

Tso Sou-cheung, officer in charge says that six new ferry boats will be purchased and the launch wharves will be modernized and improved.

In conjunction with the Office a tourist guide service has been organized which will both assist persons visiting the city and advertise the local scenic and historical spots.

Proposal for Kwangtung Steel Works Makes Progress

Proposals for the establishment of the Kwangtung Steel Works have been given a favorable reception by Central Government officials. Chan Chung-pik, a member of the preparatory committee of the Works, returned to Canton recently, after conferring with the Minister of Industries, the Minister of Finance, and the Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, all of whom spoke in favor of the project. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has also stated his approval.

The Works will be financed, according to latest reports, by a $5,000,000 subsidy from the National Government and an unknown amount which will come from the profits of those industries new established in Kwangtung. Provincial officials are now ready to draw up detailed estimates which will be submitted to authorities at Nanking before official approval of the project is made.

Fifth Mass Marriage Held in Canton

Canton's fifth mass marriage took place on December 6 when 102 couples were united. The ceremonies took place in the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall. The number of participants set a record for the city's mass marriages.

Fourth Route Army to Conscript 30,000 Soldiers

Conscription of 30,000 soldiers for the 4th Route Army will begin shortly, according to word from the Commanding Headquarters. The period of enlistment will be 18 months.

Canton, Dec. 7, 1936.

Nanking Tangpu to Launch Campaign Against "National Traitors"

To arouse public attention to the crisis in Suiyuan, precipitated by the invasion of "Irregulars," the Nanking Municipal Tangpu Dec. 5 launched a publicity campaign to eradicate national traitors. The movement will continue for one month, terminating on Jan. 4, 1937.

The Tangpu at Nanking is convinced that the annihilation of bandits and traitors is prerequisite for the successful consumation of the present resistance policy and anti-communist campaign of the government. During this month an effective publicity media will be employed to impress on the people the gravity of the present situation and to solicit their material and moral support to the cause.

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SHANGHAI

An Interview With Chang Si-man

ON a sunny afternoon, on Dec. 3, I came into a narrow but clean alley lying between brick walls and found the entrance of the residence of Chang Si-man, secretary of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association and the newly appointed Commissioner of the Legislative Yuan. I knocked outside the threshold and was received by a middle-aged woman who took my card and showed me the way to the waiting room. I passed a square court and entered the room. From the neighboring inner room Mr. Chang came out and let me in.

He is stoutly built, possessing a somewhat square-formed posture, with crimson face, bold-topped head; he had his spectacles under his eye-brows. He was sincere, frank, plain, and optimistic in a pessimistic national emergency. I tendered him my congratulations on his new appointment. Extremely unlike the average high governmental official, he did not seem to be unduly elated about his new appointment, but announced with a humble but sincere tone that he had not expected and was not rapturous about having such a position, but he was grateful for the kindness of Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, in whose far-sighted program for the construction of national policies he had much faith. Under present conditions, Mr. Chang said, he found everywhere resistance to the determination of correct national policies. There are groups of group-minded politicians holding most important governmental positions, but not galaxies of scholar-statesmen with accurate understanding of China's destiny, determined to follow the right way in the difficult work of our national solvation—the way shown by the late Dr. Sun Yet-sen. To be a high government official is usually nothing more than to do good for none, but a chance of adding considerable income for oneself. They are corrupt and greedy. They regard every kind of graft as a matter of course, as an open secret, as the real aim of being a high governmental official. They speak in touching terms every day, they talk about purity, loyalty, courtesy, and faithfulness. They pretend to be valiant fighters against every evil and sin. But in practice they denounce what they did ever announce. They are speculators. They are enemies of themselves. The higher the position, the greater the extent of absurdity, the heavier the hypocrisy. As for the present, good leaders are few; to be a high governmental official does not make one's value rise in the eyes of the intelligent-minded. Mr. Chang picked out examples from numerous cases, upon which he commented in a way that coincided with my experience.

Yes, Mr. Chang belonged and will belong to the few. He had given his unforgetable contribution to the cultivation and improvement of Sino-Soviet relations, an indisputably indispensable task for the development of culture and for peace. Since the success of the October revolution and the establishment of socialistic government, he had fallen in with the ideas of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, ideas now shared only by Dr. Sun Fo and a few other leaders. Mr. Chang had seen the fruitful outcome of his laborious efforts of an educational character in Peiping. He is now carrying on his mission with an iron will.

Cultivates Sino-Soviet Relations

The Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, of which Mr. Chang is the secretary, is a new force sponsored for Sino-Soviet friendship by Dr. Sun Fo and Mr. Chang. The Association, Mr. Chang said, though not financially strong, is morally stronger than other associations, and is now organizing a library. Shelves of books in both Russian and Chinese referring to the cultural and historical relations of the two countries have been collected. The library will be enlarged and enriched with valuable literature. For this purpose, the Association is now negotiating with Moscow to send new books to Nanking. The Association has introduced Soviet films into some of the metropolitan cities. It has gaven many of our fellow people knowledge of Soviet cultural, scientific, military and constructional development. The Association held an exhibition of Soviet woodcut and art pieces. Besides this, the Association started the plan of making more cultural contacts between the two countries in spite of the jealousy of pro-Japanese elements. It is planned that a tour to U.S.S.R. will be organized in the beginning of the coming year. It is also planned that a selected group of young men will be sent to study in U.S.S.R. within the period of a few years. The Association, Mr. Chang said, will fight against its difficult circumstances for the benefit of culture and friendship of the two countries and for the continuation of the revolutionary task of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose plans and principles had been distorted and neglected in the determination of our national policies.

As to the right route that our national policies should follow, Mr. Chang's opinion was definite and affirmative. Our national policy, he said, should be determined according to the principles and plans of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. We must stand beside our real leaders and fight for the liberty and equality of our nation against imperialistic aggression. In such a fight, we have to unite with those nations that treat us as equal. China must not follow the model of Italy or Germany, for, economically and physically, China is quite different from both of them. We are now facing oppressions from every imperialistic country that has its diplomatic influence and economic interest in China. They put us in various forms of bondage, trying to transfer China into a quasi-Colonial state. It is such oppression and bondage that we are destined to fight against. Our leaders, once known as revolutionary, must not surrender before our enemies at the expense of our nation. Once they are revolutionary, they have to be a such forever. Mistakes may be corrected. We must fight for the cause of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in a united national front and allow only our friends to stand back us. Our fight, no doubt, is for the unity and independence of our nation. Any help that may aid to realize this purpose is necessary to be secured. Our enemies must be distinguished from our friends. One of the aims of Sino-Soviet Cultural Association is to try its best to help our fellow people to find out their real friends, who can give us moral and material encouragement in our struggle for national independence and the development of culture.

Mr. Chang absorbed and will continue to absorb forever the difficult but great works of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association—which will prove to be a much-needed success. And Mr. Chang will be remembered forever as one of the few far-sighted Chinese, who are urgently needed for the cause of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and for the liberation of the Chinese people from imperialistic oppressions.

KAO CHIH.

Conservancy Expert Makes Suggestions for Improving Yangtsze River

The usefulness of the Yangtsze River to navigation is diminishing on account of the rapid construction of railways and highways along the Yangtsze Valley during recent years, according to Li Yi-chih, former Chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission and now advisor to the Yangtsze River Conservancy Board who recently returned from an inspection tour to the various provinces along the Yangtsze River. Mr. Li does not favor the proposal for the launching of large-scale dredging in the Yangtsze in view of its diminishing importance in navigation and the huge expenses involved. He suggests that special attention should be given to the irrigation and discharge of the waters of the river in time of flood.

Regarding the conservancy work on the tributaries of the Yangtsze, the river expert proposed that an extensive survey be made in order to ascertain their respective water storage capacity. The Yangtsze River Conservancy Commission, he revealed, is now considering the technical aspect of his suggestion.

As regards the water conservancy work in Shensi, Mr. Li gave the information that the Hui Irrigation system, which is expected to be completed at the end of next June, will irrigate 600,000 mow of land.

Shallow Water in Yangtsze Proves Boon for Canton-Hankow Railway

Navigation in the Yangtsze River has been rendered extremely difficulty on account of its shallowness caused by a protracted drought.

The water level of the river at Hankow stood at 5.9 feet, Dec. 4, while at other points further up, where shoals abound, it was even lower. To facilitate the anchorage of steam vessels, hulks at the river front have now to be placed far out in the stream, sometimes as far as one kilometer from the bank. Shipping circles in Hankow have the fear that if the river should drop further, navigation between Hankow and Shanghai would have to be suspended. To ease their sailing the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has ordered all steamers plying between the two ports to reduce their cargoes to the minimum. Meanwhile, freight charges are raised so as to limit the large quantities of goods awaiting transport.

In view of the increase of freight charges by the Company, merchants in Hankow and other cities along the upper section of the Yangtsze River have turned to the Canton-Hankow Railway for the transportation of their goods. As a result, the railway is enjoying a thriving business. Large consignments of tea, flour, coal, cloths, paper, and grains are transported.

Numerous shoals have emerged from the shallow river at Shasi, which makes shipping not only difficult but even dangerous. It is learned that the Kianghan Customs House has despatched a boat to blast them with dynamite.

Arrested Intellectuals Are Taken to Soochow for Trial

The six prominent Chinese intellectuals, after having been detained for more than 10 days by the Bureau of Public Safety in Shanghai on suspicion that they have been leading anti-Government activities, were escorted to Soochow Dec. 4 for trial before the Soochow High Court. They and their guards took winter clothing with them, indicating that the trial would be a long one. They were seen off by a large party of friends.

The *Hwa Mei Wan Pao* in mentioning that the accused would be arraigned before the High Court in Soochow, added sarcastically: They are expected to stay for some time in Soochow, well-known as the "Paradise on Earth" because of its beautiful views.

Japan Covets Hainan Island; Conference of Naval Attaches at Amoy

BY THE REVIEW'S FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT

ON November 30, Suga, Naval Attache of Japanese Consulate-General at Foochow, and Daida, Naval Attache of the Japanese Consulate-General at Canton, held an important conference with the commander of the Fifth Japanese Torpedo Squadron, in Amoy. What was discussed is not disclosed; but in the words of Yamada, Japanese Acting Consul-General at Amoy, they merely talked about trivial affairs, the conference having no bearing on developments in South China.

According to a Hongkong dispatch (dated Nov. 29) appearing in an Amoy newspaper, Japan, with a view to causing disturbances in South China so as to produce a paralyzing effect on Suiyuan warfare, has despatched eight warships to Hainan Island.

There may be some connection between the Amoy conference of naval attaches and the developments in Hainan Island. Very recently, a spokesman of the Japanese War Ministry has stressed the importance of Hainan Island as Japan's Tnird Lifeline (referring to Dutch East Indies, Philippines, etc.); he considers it advisable to use the Island as a naval base, a base of operations. Very lately, Japanese newspapers have been full of inspired statements concerning British attempted investment in the erection of a railway traversing the entire Island.

T.V. Soong's Statement About Development of Hainan Island

Of interest in connection with recent developments in Hainan Island, is a statement by T. V. Soong, Chairman of the National Economic Council. When he was entertained by the merchants of Hainan Island at Hongkong, Mr. Soong delivered a memorable speech in which he laid emphasis on economic development of the Island. Rich in mineral resources and fertile in soil, the Island is, in the opinion of Mr. Soong, a treasury of China. He cited the prosperity of Formosa, once an uncultivated island, after its forty years' development, on the part of Japanese; he pointed out that Hainan Island, when fully developed, would occupy an enviable position in the South Seas. The last paragraph of his speech, particularly interesting, is given below:

> The development of Hainan Island is nothing new. Li Teh-yu, a famous minister of the Tang Dynasty, Su Tung-pao, a scholar of the North Sung Dynasty, Li Kang, an able minister of the South Sung Dynasty, and two prominent Hainanese of the Min Dynasty successively engaged in the development of the Island. We should follow the will of our forbears in making further developments. The means of communication should, first of all, be facilitated.

Gen. Pei Chung-hsi Wants to See Active Service at the Front

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, when he was in Kweilin, Kwangsi, had a talk with Gen. Pei Chung-hsi. Gen. Pei Chung-hsi intimated that in compliance with Nanking's orders, he had been sworn into office as standing member of the Military Commission, but he wished to see active service. President Sun Fo, when he returned to Nanking, talked the matter over with Nanking officialdom. Perhaps Gen. Pei may be given a post in charge of frontier-defense affairs.

Consul-General Uchida's Statement About Japanese-German Pact

Uchida, Japanese Consul-General at Foochow, when interviewed by newspapermen, gave the following statement concerning the Japanese-German Pact:

> "The Japanese-German Pact is directed against the radical thought, communism; it is not directed against any country. Both Japan and Germany believe that communism is inhuman and incompatible with their faith, so they form an anti-communism bloc to promote the welfare of mankind. As Chinese are not believers of communism, they will, we sincerely hope, join the anti-communism pact."

Secret Activities of Certain Nationals in South China

In Swatow and Chaoan, Kwangtung, there are several hundred Formosan-trained special service men of a certain country, scattering in various parts of these districts. The headquarters of the special service men is said to be situated in a hospital belonging to said certain country. These men are spying into political and military activities. Radio stations are installed for transmitting and receiving messages.

In Foochow, the special agents of the certain country are reported to be secretly active. Two photographers are alleged to be secret agents. Police and military authorities are instructed to take necessary precautionary measures.

A Subordinate of Hwang Kuo-tai Shot in Amoy

A few days ago, a subordinate of Hwang Kuo-tai, allegedly the commander of the forces of the defunct *Hwa Nan Kuo*, was caught in the very act of exacting an illegitimate "flag fee" from his victims (the ships paying the so-called flag fee are not liable to be pillaged by pirates) and was shot in Amoy.

Foochow, December 3, 1936.

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Sale of Chinese Products to Be Pushed by New Corporation

Plans for the formation of a new organization to push the sale of Chinese products are nearing realization with the formal inauguration of the Preparatory Committee for the Native Products United Business Corporation (*Kuo-Huo-Lien-Yien Kung-Ssu*) held in Nanking Dec. 4 under the auspices of the General Association for the Promotion of the National People's Economic Reconstruction Movement (*Kuo Min Ching-Chi Chien-Shen Yun-Tung Tsung-Hui*). The inaugural ceremony was held at the Ministry of Industry, and attended by over 30 Government officers and commercial leaders, including Dr. Oong Wen-hao, Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, and Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce. Minister Wu presided.

Canton-Shanghai Radio Telephone Service Is Formally Opened

The Canton-Shanghai radio telephone service was formally inaugurated at 9.27 a.m. Dec. 5 when greetings between the two cities were exchanged by General Huang Mu-sung, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and General Wu Te-cheng, Mayor of Greater Shanghai. Mayor Wu also talked with Mayor Tseng Yang-fu, T. V. Soong (who was then in Canton), Admiral Chen Tse, Commandant of the Bocca Tigris Forts, General Huang Chiang, Counsellor of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the 4th Route Army, and General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung. The conversations came through distinctly.

Agreement Reached to Send Hunan Rice to Kwangtung

Following prolonged negotiations between the Finance Departments of the Hunan and Kwangtung Provincial Governments, an agreement has been reached whereby large shipments of Hunan rice will shortly be sent to Kwangtung for the urgent needs of the people there. A group of banks, which undertakes the financing of the rice shipment, have signed the agreement together with Messrs. T. L. Soong and Ho Hao-yueh, Finance Commissioners for Kwangtung and Hunan respectively.

Ministry of Industry Issues Ban on Export of Iron Ores

By a circular order, the export of iron ores extracted from mines in border provinces to foreign countries was banned by the Ministry of Industry Dec. 6. The order mentioned particularly that iron ores extracted in Shensi, Kansu, Szechwan, Shansi, Yunnan and Kweichow should be refined for local use only while private mining concerns are not permitted to operate more than one mine at a time.

No Sino-Foreign Enterprises Valid Without Nanking's Approval

Without the approval of the National Government all negotiations carried on by all the provincial and municipal authorities with foreign interests regarding Sino-foreign joint enterprises and their subsequent agreements will be invalid, according to a mandate issued by the National Government Dec. 4. The mandate further recalls the decisions adopted by the Central Political Council that the handling of foreign relations should be concentrated in the hands of the Foreign Office. Unless it has been approved by the Central authorities, the order reiterates, any contract or agreement entered into by any foreign Power with the local authorities will not be recognized as valid.

Tariff Reduction on Chinese Exports to Annam Announced

The Chinese Embassy in France has been informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Government that a reduction of 60 per cent in tariffs on Chinese exports to Annam will be effective as from this month.

Further Measures Taken to Curb Smuggling in North China

Measures for curbing smuggling in North China have been decided upon by the Ministry of Finance, according to Sun Wei-tung, Superintendent of the Tientsin Customs, who returned to Tientsin Dec. 5 from the Capital after submitting a detailed report on the smuggling situation to the Ministry. In order to check smuggling, Mr. Sun said, the source of the smuggled goods must be suppressed with the assistance of the local authorities. The measures for dealing with contraband, decided upon recently, cannot be enforced until the source of the smuggled goods is first suppressed. During the period from January-November this year, Mr. Sun said, a loss of $18 millions was suffered by the Customs at Tientsin and Chinwangtao as the direct result of smuggling. The Customs revenues in these two cities have been reduced by 50 per cent.

N.E.C. Selects Four Members to Study Conservancy Work Abroad

Four staff members have been selected by the National Economic Council to study conservancy work in Europe and the United States. They are Ma Yu-shan, of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, Hsu Hwai-yun, of the Water Conservancy Bureau of the Council, Cheng Chao-cheng, of the North China Water Conservancy Commission, and Hu Chen-jen of the Yangtsze River Conservancy Commission.

Second-Hand Ships to Have Careful Inspection

With a view to securing greater safety in navigation, the Ministry of Communications has issued a special order to the Bureaus of Shipping and Navigation in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton enjoining more careful inspection of second-hand ships. Any shipping company which purchases a second-hand vessel from abroad must have the ship inspected by the Bureau of Shipping and Navigation to ensure that the machinery and equipment are in satisfactory condition. The order stipulates that the age of cargo boats must not exceed 20 years and of passenger ships 15 years.

Sian-Paochi Section of Lunghai Railway to Open Dec. 20

Marking another stage in the westward extension of the Lunghai Railway, the newly completed Sian-Paochi section of the line is to be formally thrown open to traffic on Dec. 20. The new section, measuring about 200 kilometers, connects the Shensi capital with Paochi, key city in western Shensi. Through traffic between Sian and Paoki will be inaugurated before the end of the year.

Extension of Lung-Hai Railway Nears Completion

The extension of the Lung-Hai Railway westwards from Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, to Paoki, the present terminus of the Line in western Shensi, is nearing completion. Erection of the steel bridge spanning the Kinling Ho (river) near Paoki is being hastened by the Engineering Bureau.

Shanghai-Nanking Service to Be Speeded Up at Great Expense

The speeding up of the Nanking-Shanghai express by one hour is costing the railroad administration some $190,000. This large sum of money, used in buying new rolling stock and equipment as well as in repairing the roadbeds, only represents the initial outlay required in inaugurating the forthcoming special "Metropolita Express" service between Shanghai and the capital.

While the Ministry of Communications has set no definite day for opening the service, recent information obtained here indicates that all the necessary arrangements have been completed to inaugurate the super-express service at a moment's notice. Unofficial reports state that the first Metropolitan Express will be run on New Year's day next year.

Qualifications of Railway Officials to Be Examined by Inspection Committee

To ascertain the qualifications of railway officials, the Ministry of Railways has established an Inspection Committee for the staff on the national railways. The leading officials of the Ministry are members of the Committee and vacancies in the various Railway Administrations will be filled henceforth only from those who have registered with and are found qualified by the Committee.

Kwangtung Appropriates $2,000,000 for New Highway

The reconstruction department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government has appropriated $2,000,000 for the construction of a highway linking Tsunghwa Hot Springs with Wengyuan, strategic town in North Kwangtung. The new road, which is aimed at facilitating the communications between Kiangsi and Kwangtung, is expected to be completed in nine months.

Two Huge Loans Made from British Boxer Funds

Two loans, one amounting to £450,000 and the other to $18,770,000, both in favor of the Nanking-Kiangsi Railway for the construction of its Hsuchen-Kweichi section, were passed by the trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund at a meeting held at Nanking Dec. 8.

R. E. Calder-Marshall, Vice-Chairman of the board of trustees, presided over the meeting in absence of Dr. Chu Chia-hua, the chairman, who is in Loyang.

In the contract just approved it is stipulated that the loan of £450,000 is for the purchase of railway materials in England while the loan of $18,770,000 is to form the sinking fund for another material purchase loan from The Jardine Engineering Corp., Ltd., and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to the extent of £450,000 and another loan from the China Banking Syndicate to the amount of $14,000,000.

Another contract approved by the trustees is for the organization of a sinking fund committee for a loan to the Nanking-Kiangsi Railway. The document will be signed by the four parties, namely, the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Committee, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., the China Banking Syndicate and the Ministry of Railways.

China Antomobile Factory to Be Located at Chuchow

The China Automobile Manufacturing Co., the first Chinese enterprise intending to make motor cars, held its organization meeting in Nanking Dec. 8. More than twenty principal shareholders attended and elected nineteen prominent leaders to the board of directors and nine others as supervisors. Capitalized at $1,500,000, the majority of which has already been paid in, the company will start immediate preparations in Shanghai, where it will have its head office. Its factory will be built in Chuchow,

in eastern Hunan, on the Canton-Hankow Railway. Officials of the new company are uncertain when they expect to produce the first homemade cars for the domestic market, but they declared with great confidence :—"It won't be long." Among those elected to the board of directors are Messrs. T. V. Soong, Chang Kia-ngau, Chen Kuo-fu, Chin Fen, T. L. Soong, Hu Wen-hu, and Yih Chur-tang. The nine supervisors include Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, Messrs. Liu Hung-sun and Hu Wen-pao.

Project for Development of Hainan Island Revealed by T. V. Soong

A project outlined by the National Economic Council for the development of Hainan Island, south of Kwangtung, was revealed by T. V. Soong, member of the standing committee of the Council at a reception given in his honor by Hainan residents in Hongkong during his recent stay in the British Colony.

According to Mr. Soong, the project was worked out by the Council, based upon a thorough survey made recently by experts. It calls for the construction, among other things, of safe harbors and the building of a railway connecting the port-to-be with the interior.

Mr. Soong corrected the general belief that Hainan Island can not be developed in view of its remoteness and the rampancy of tropical epidemics. In fact, Mr. Soong pointed out, repeated efforts had been made in the past dynasties for its development. The only difficulty that retarded the work was the lack of adequate cammunication facilities.

With an area of approximately 90,00 sq. li, fertile soil and abundance of agricultural products, Hainan Island, in the opinion of Mr. Soong, can be turned into an economic center along the South China coast. He mentioned the great variety of tropical and subtropical products in the Island, including rubber, sugar, coffee, coconuts, tea, betel nuts, and camphor wood. To these he added cattle, pigs and poultry.

Tsaipu Rules That Income Tax Applies to Deposits of Cooperative Societies

Income Tax will be imposed on deposits and investments of cooperative societies, according to a decision of the Ministry of Finance Dec. 7. The petition of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council to the Ministry of Industry, asking for the exemption of cooperative societies from the payment of income tax, was rejected by the Ministry of Finance, when referred to the latter.

Savings Bank Law to Be Revised?

With Dr. Ma Yin-chu presiding, members of the Commercial Committee of the Legislative Yuan met this week to consider the revision of the Savings Banking Law. It was decided that as the bill in question is related to the general plans of the Government for readjustment of the banking system, discussion should be deferred until such plans have been forwarded by the Ministry of Finance.

C.P.C. Draws up Principles for Imposition of Inheritance Tax

The Central Political Council has drawn up a set of ten principles governing the imposition of inheritance tax in the country and will shortly refer them to the Legislative Yuan for enactment. The Central financial authorities are now considering plans for the introduction of the inheritance tax, following the enforcement of the income tax with a view to putting China's taxation system on a sound basis.

Hollington Tong Severs Newspaper Connections

Owing to the pressure of his other duties Hollington Tong, well-known journalist, has resigned from his position as Managing Director of the *China Times*, the *Shun Shih-News Agency*, and the *Ta Wan Pao*. Mr. Tong is succeeded by Tsui Wei-wu, another experienced newspaperman from Nanking, his duties having been formally handed over to Mr. Tsui early this week. Among the posts Mr. Tsui has held in Nanking prior to his acceptance of his present position were Secretary of the Central Publicity Council, chief of the Newspaper Section of the same Council, and lately secretary of the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Tong relinquished his post with the three news organs after 19 months of active work in a concurrent capacity, during which he had made considerable improvements in both the business and editorial departments. Mr. Tong took over the post in April last year from Dr. Wei Tao-ming, former Minister of Justice, who filled the position only for a short time after the resignation of T. B. Chang.

The Trend Towards Conscription in China

An Outline of Measures for the enforcement of the conscription system in Shansi,—submitted by the Provincial authorities—has been approved by the Central Government. A Committee will be organized to enforce the system from next year.

Neuralgia!

"Neuralgia," said the Doctor, "like many another nervous affliction, may be guarded against by maintaining blood and nerves at the highest point of efficiency. A tonic that is not merely a temporary stimulant, but one that builds up both blood and nerves, is a far more rational means of acquiring immunity to neuralgia, and of lessening its recurrence, than the use of analgaesics or sedatives which afford but temporary relief."

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1554

With reference to previous Notifications concerning Consular invoices, the public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, the decision whether goods imported into China should or should not be covered by a Consular invoice will in future invariably depend upon whether their value exceeds G. U. 90 or otherwise, no Consular invoice being required for goods valued at or below this figure.

The question whether or not the value of articles imported exceeds $200 Chinese currency will therefore be disregarded, and henceforth a separate Consular invoice will be required for each bill of lading covering goods imported into China the f. o. b. value of which exceeds G. U. 90, converted from the respective foreign currencies at exchange rates issued quarterly by the Government and displayed at the Custom House.

CHU CHANG-NIEN
Superintendent of Customs.

PAUL BARENTZEN,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 3rd December, 1936.

Prime Minister Baldwin Makes It Clear that if King Should Marry His Wife Would Become Queen of England

Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, in the House of Commons announced Dec. 4, that the Government was not prepared to introduce legislation to facilitate the King's proposed marriage.

The statement followed a question by C. R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition.

Suggestions had appeared in certain newspapers, the Prime Minister declared, that if the King decided to marry, his wife need not become the Queen.

These ideas, he declared, were without any constitutional foundation. There was no such thing as a morganatic marriage in British law.

"The Royal Marriages Act of 1772," he proceeded, "has no application to the sovereign himself. Its only effect is that the marriage of any other member of the Royal family is null and void unless the sovereign's consent, declared under a Great Seal, is first obtained.

"This Act has nothing to do with the present case. The King himself requires no consent from any other authority to make his marriage legal, but, as I have said, the lady whom he marries, by the fact of her marriage to the King, necessarily becomes Queen.

"She herself, therefore, enjoys all the status, rights and privileges which attach to that position, and with which we are familiar in the cases of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary, and her children would be in the direct line of succession to the Throne."

The only possible way in which this result could be avoided, Mr. Baldwin said, would be by legislation dealing with a particular case. His Majesty's Government, he said was not prepared to introduce such legislation.

Moreover, he declared, the matters to be dealt with were of common concern to the Commonwealth as a whole, and such a change could not be effected without the assent of all the Dominions.

"I am satisfied from the inquiries I have made," he asserted, "that this assent will not be forthcoming. I have felt it right to make this statement before the adjournment of the House in order to remove a widespread misunderstanding. At the moment, I have no other statement to make."

At the conclusion of the Prime Minister's statement, Mr. Attlee said that, at this stage, it would be undesirable to comment on or discuss the statement.

"It is one," he added, "which we should all have to give the greatest consideration."

No further questions were put, and the House adjourned.

No Nationality Question, Says London "Times"

An editorial explaining the objections to King Edward's proposed marriage to Mrs. Ernest Simpson appeared in the *Times* Dec. 4. Let there be no misunderstanding, it says, about the character of the objection to such a marriage as the King has been understood to contemplate. It has been diligently put about in other countries, and repeated here, that the root of the objection lies in some old-fashioned, conventional dislike of a marriage between the King and a commoner, or an American. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth.

"If His Majesty had been fortunate in winning the affections of one of his subjects, then the whole nation would have shared in his happiness. There were also many daughters of American citizens he might have married with similar approval and rejoicing. One objection—and it is an overwhelming objection—to his contemplated marriage is that the lady in question has already been divorced twice, and both her former husbands are still living.

British Populace Sings "He's a Jolly Good Fellow"

Demonstrations hostile to the Cabinet were staged by several hundred persons the night of Dec. 6 in Downing Street, in London while the Government was in session at Number Ten, deliberating on the thorny issue of the present constitutional crisis. About 600 people gathered in Downing Street in the afternoon, eagerly commenting on the situation. The atmosphere became tense toward 5 o'clock p.m. when members of the Cabinet began to arrive. At about 3.30 a number of Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascists arrived carrying in lieu of banners Sir Oswald's newspaper, whereon the words "We Want Our King" were printed in huge letters. A few minutes later someone started humming "God Save The King." The whole crewd soon followed and the national anthem was londly sung by all. When shortly after 7 o'clock p.m. the Ministers began to leave No. 10, a new demonstration, this time definitely hostile to the Cabinet, was staged. The crowd increased in numbers. Many demonstrators booed the Ministers, while a few applauded. Several hundred people then again sang the national anthem.

Finally the police intervened and forced the people to clear the street amidst renewed shouts "We Want Our King" and the strains of "For He Is A Jolly Good Fellow."

Josiah Wedgewood, a Labor member of Parliament, began an organization campaign Dec. 5 to rally the United Kingdow to the support of the King. Thousands of persons have meanwhile paraded through the streets of London shouting slogans demanding the King's right to marry Mrs. Simpson whom they hailed as "our new Queen" and denouncing the Prime Minister. They also carried large banners demanding that King Edward be allowed to marry "the woman of his choice."

The King, it was learned, has not only stoutly refused to denounce Mrs. Simpson but does not intend to accept the proffered alternative of abdication and passed the responsibility for a solution of the emergency to the Cabinet.

Upton Sinclair Attacks "Diehards"

Upton Sinclair, American author and founder of the American Civil Liberties Union, in a message to the *London Star* urged "the common people of Great Britain to realize what the Cabinet's action will do to Anglo-American friendship, since American sympathy is overwhelmingly with Mrs. Simpson and King Edward's democratic attitude.

Sinclair alleged that Tory "die-hards" in England were using the King's romance with Mrs. Simpson as a pretext for "getting rid of the democratic-minded King in favor of the more conservative Duke of York." Mr. Sinclair, who once ran for the governorship of California on a radical "utopian" ticket of his own, criticized the English press for censorship of the news of the King's friendship with Mrs. Simpson, "blind-folding the English readers until it was too late to bring their influence to bear on the situation."

King Cancels Engagements—Royal Standard Over Queen's Residence

In order to enable him to deal freely with the present crisis, King Edward VIII has cancelled all public engagements for the present.

The most important engagements in the King's diary for the week were an inspection of the Scots Guards at the Tower of London on Tuesday morning and a tour of the Staffordshire potteries on Wednesday and Thursday.

The sable standard of Cornwall, bearing fifteen gold bezants, was hoisted over the highest tower of Fort Belvedere Dec. 7 instead of the royal standard of quartered red, blue and gold which is usually hoisted over the residence of the reigning sovereign. The royal standard instead flew over Marlborough House, where Queen Mary resides. The King's preference for the personal standard was considered an ominous sign. Mrs. Simpson can not become the Duchess of Cornwall even if the King should abdicate the throne and retain only the title of Duke of Cornwall, well informed circles in London asserted.

"Daily Herald" Asks for Frankness

The London *Daily Herald*, in an editorial article Dec. 5, said it was regrettable that Mr. Baldwin has not yet realized the urgency of telling the people the facts. "The people well know that the "Old Guard" would fight against the King's marriage to a commoner. They know that the King's intimacy with his people, his nearness to them, his sympathy with their difficulties and his concern with their troubles are not altogether pleasing to the "Old Guard."

"It is therefore imperative," said the *Daily Herald*, "that Mr. Baldwin tell the people why the Cabinet and the Dominions oppose the King's proposed marriage."

The London *Times*, however said that the sympathy shown with Mr. Baldwin by the House of Commons ever since the issue became public should also dispel the suggestion, equally unworthy and untrue, that the Government's view is shared by only a small section of the nation.

A plea for time and patience was contained in a statement on the constitutional crisis issued Dec. 6 by Winston Churchill, prominent Conservative M.P. The nation, he said, had to realize the character of the constitutional issue. There was no question of a conflict between the King and Parliament, which has not been consulted. The question was whether the King is to abdicate upon the advice of his ministers. No such advice had ever before been tendered to a sovereign.

Sentiment Favoring King Grows Throughout Empire

Popular support of King Edward is being manifested in London, provincial cities of Wales, Scotland, the Dominions, and in almsot countless territories, islands and istets whose history will be effected by the King's decision in meeting the constitutional crisis arising over his desire to marry Mrs. Simpson.

King Edward's strong stand apparently has been strengthened by popular reaction to the possibility of his abdication, with hundreds of demostrators parading through the streets of London waving placards and banners and shouting for the King.

Britons would "infinitely prefer" King Edward to marry Mrs. Simpson rather than "the usual princess type of spotty and anaemic royalty," Lord Marley said in an address in New York, Dec. 7. The Dominions, Lord Marley asserted, are not legally empowered to take part in the controversy regarding Mrs. Simpson.

JAPANESE LAND 1,000 MARINES AT TSINGTAO BECAUSE OF STRIKE

(*Continued from page 53*)

The landing of Japanese blue-jackets in Tsingtao and their subsequent raiding of Kuomintang offices constituted, however the Japanese interpreted it, a flagrant insult to China, declared the *China Times* in an editorial Dec. 4. Such "direct precautionary measures," the editorial stated, not only were a regrettable step to take during the present stage of Sino-Japanese negotiations, but would impede the relations between the two countries in general.

The landing of Japanese bluejackets in Tsingtao was noted with streaming headlines by all the Chinese newspapers in Nanking Dec. 4. Expressing great indigation over this direct action by the Japanese authorities, the *China Daily News* said that the Japanese Navy had set up a precedent in violating the international law. Such a blunderous act, in the opinion of the paper, not only constitutes a gross violation of China's sovereignty, but has also excited the sentiment of the Chinese people. Proceeding, the journal refuted the Japanese explanation that the landing of Japanese bluejackets was for the protection of the Japanese cotton mills in Tsingtao. Supposing there were Chinese-owned factories in Japan, would the Japanese authorities allow the intervention of Chinese students, the journal asked, in the event of a similar strike, as China can not dispatch troops to Japan under the pretext of protecting Chinese property?

Serious developments were envisaged by the paper, which pointed out that the present landing of Japanese bluejackets in Tsingtao would enable the Japanese military to attain an enveloping position against the five northern provinces of Shantung, Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan and Shansi.

While searching the Special Party Headquarters attached to the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and the Tsingtao City Party Headquarters, the Japanese marines also severed the telephone connections. Failing to find Messrs. Hsish Yung-chuan and Li Hsien-liang, Special Commissioners attached to these Party Headquarters, the marines man-handled several janitors.

Later in the morning, at 10 a.m., Yin Yu-san and Li Lan-chuan were released by the Japanese marines, while Chang Lo-ko was set free at noon. They immediately proceeded to the Tsingtao Municipal Government, where they reported the circumstances of their arrest.

The other persons arrested by the Japanese were released in the afternoon, some of them having sustained bodily injuries.

Tsingtao Situation Eases

The tension arising out of the landing of Japanese marines in consequence of the cotton mill dispute eased noticeably Dec. 8. It was agreed that, as soon as conditions in the mills are restored to normalcy, the Japanese bluejackets would be withdrawn. Indicative of the improved situation, the Japanese mills are prepared to resume operations, having posted announcements to the effect that all factory workers are not to leave the factories. A total of 531 mill hands have been discharged by the four Japanese mills.

The landing of Japanese marines in Tsingtao was justified by the fact that behind the industrial dispute there were anti-Japanese terroristic activities which threatened the safety of Japanese lives and property, declared a spokesman of the Gaimusho in a press interview in Tokyo Dec. 7.

Tu Yueh-sen Mediates in Pootung Strike

Following mediation by Tu Yueh-sen, workers at the Pootung plant of the Nikka Boseki Kaisha resumed work Dec. 6. Seventeen workers, alleged to have instigated the strike, and now charged with having damaged parts of machinery when walking out, were arrested and seven of them were sent to Shanghai for inquiries.

Thrift Movement Fails to Check Import of Luxuries by Chinese

Despite the nation-wide thrift movement, luxuries continued to stream into the country through Shanghai during the period from January to October, as shown by figures compiled by the Foreign Trade Bureau under the Ministry of Industries. Cosmetics formed as previously a large import, being valued at approximately $1,100,000. These included $174,034 of vanishing cream, $435,571 of perfumes and powder, $250,899 of tooth powder and paste, and $170,454 of other miscellaneous cosmetics. Indicative of the popularity of the radio in China, the value of imported radio sets reached the huge figure of $2,631,762. Of the importing countries the United States stood first, Japan second, the Netherlands third, Great Britain fourth, and France fifth. Photographing is apparently becoming a more and more popular pastime in China, as the import of cameras and photographic materials was valued at $4,278,156, being even greater than the figure for the corresponding period last year. The interest of the Chinese people in music may be seen from the import of musical instruments which amounted to no less than $374,665. The import of toys and sporting goods totalled $358,129, while that of other miscellaneous articles of amusement was $216,232.

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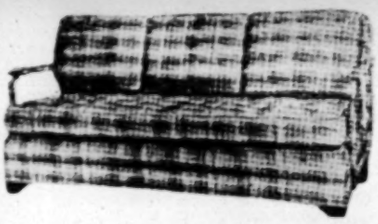

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Soviets Sailed 160 Ships Along North Arctic Route This Season

Tass reports that this year 160 ships sailed the Soviet Arctic seas along the Northern Sea Route. In spite of the unusually difficult ice conditions of the present year, the Arctic navigation season has came to a close without a single accident. The success of the navigation was secured by the splendidly organized and coordinated work of the radio service, of the aviators who investigated the conditions of the ice, and of the icebreakers. The captains of the ships had exact navigation charts, brought up to date. This year 14 ships accomplished through runs along the entire Northern Sea Route, whereas in 1935 only 4 ships made the run. During the season, ships delivered more than 270,000 tons of cargoes to the Soviet Arctics, i.e. 18% more than in 1935. An important role in the success of the Arctic navigation season was played by the Arctic aviation, which not only supplied ships with excellent information on ice conditions, but also transported 5,400 passengers and 900 tons of freight during the season.

Eighty Percent of Crop Land in Russia in Hands of 250,000 Collective Farms

Advices from Moscow state that at present 80 per cent of all the land under crops in the Soviet Union is in the hands of 250,000 collective farms, while prior to the Revolution, tens of millions of the middle-closs peasant households possessed only 40 per cent of all the sowing area of the country. The Soviet collective farms and farmers now possess a sowing area of 115,500,000 hectares, *i.e.* 10,500,000 hectares more than the entire sowing area in 1913. By a special decision of the Soviet Government, the land at the disposal of each collective farm is allotted to it for perpetual use; it can be extended, but in no case decreased. An average collective farm now unites 75 peasant households and about 450 hectares of land, as against an average of 4.5 hectares possessed by an individual farmstead.

Publishing this data, M. Chernov, the Peoples Commissar of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. notes, that the chief force of socialist agriculture lies in that it consists of large farms with all organizational, economic, technical and agricultural advantages resulting from this fact, and also in the fact that the collective farms receive from the State everything necessary for the technical progress and mechanization of their work. At present there are in the U.S.S.R. about 5,000 State machine and tractor stations. Equipped with the most up-to-date means of production and modern machines they already serve over 91,000,000 hectares of collective farm fields. In 1936, 62 per cent of all collective farm fields were tilled with the aid of tractors, as against only one per cent in 1928. In 1928, only 2 per cent of cereals were harvested with machines, while this year-almost 40 per cent (including 24 per cent harvested by combines). During the last eight years, the ratio of mechanized traction in Soviet agriculture increased 15 times and now equals 59.2 per cent, as against 4 per cent in 1928.

Soviet Russia Develops Production of Camphor

The camphor basil, a plant which was brought from Africa eight years ago, has been successfully acclimatized in the southern districts of Russia. On the Ukrainian, North Caucasian and Crimean collective farm fields the area under camphor basil has been increased from 140 hectares last year to 1,140 hectares this year, while next year the area will reach 2,175 hectares.

The experiments carried out by the All-Union Institute of Medical Plants, showed that the camphor basil can also be cultivated in the more northerly districts—Moscow, Western and Kalinin Regions of the R.S.F.S.R. In 1936, the U.S.S.R. will produce about 20 tons of native camphor.

Stakhanov Movement Makes Workers Healthier

Tass says the results of the first year of the *Stakhanov* (similar to U.S. Taylor system) movement show that Stakhanov methods of work sharply reduce maladies, and particularly traumas among the Stakhanovites. The high productivity of labor is in no way achieved by any particular strain on the organism, but by a rationally organized working process. With Stakhanov methods the time and energy required for a unit of production are greatly reduced. The Stakhanov methods of work, the Stakhanov rhythm of work, based on rational organization of the labor process results in a considerable improvement of the health of the workers, it is claimed.

Soviet Ship Enters Japanese Fortified Zone

The offices of the Army, Navy and the Prefectural Government at Hakodate hummed with activity Dec. 8 with the receipt of reports that a Soviet freighter, whose name was given as "Tovarisch Krasin," had dropped anchor in the closely-guarded Tsugaru fortified zone. The vessel, said to be of about 3,600 tons in displacement, dropped anchor about 3,600 yards off the Village Yoshioka, the southern tip of the Hokkaido, at 10 o'clock the previous morning. Its arrival was immediately reported to the Fukuyama police authorities, which conveyed the information to Tokyo. The ship was immediately boarded by the Commandant of the Tsugaru Fortress, officials of the local Gendarmerie headquarters and the local public procurators' office, who examined the captain and the crew of the vessel. Simultaneously, the Foreign Affairs Section of the Hokkaido Provincial Government requested the central authorities to dispatch a destroyer and a navy airplane to keep watch over the Soviet ship. The captain of the ship said that his vessel was caught by a snow storm on December 5, while proceeding from Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, to Vladivostok, and was forced to seek refuge in Japanese waters. The authorities at Hakodate regard the matter as grave, since the region is not only important from a military standpoint, but also lies in the neighborhood of an important industrial area.

French Government Plans Atlantic Aerial Service

Plans for a trans-Atlantic air service between France and the United States were outlined by the Minister of Air, Pierre Cot, before the Air Commission of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, Dec. 2. The cost of the service, he said, was estimated at 60,000,000 francs, and the formation of a company representing Air France, the French Shipping Line and the State was contemplated. The State would own the majority of the shares. International agreements, M. Cot added, would be reached so that the service would not clash with those of other Powers.

NANKING CLARIFIES ITS STAND IN SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS; KAWAGOE QUITS NANKING AS MEMO REJECTED

(*Continued from page 47*)

In a mandate issued Dec. 8, the National Government appointed Gen. Liu Hsiang, Chairman of Szechwan, concurrently commander of the 6th Route Army.

Statistical figures illustrating the work done by the law-makers during the past year were released by the Legislative Yuan Dec. 5 on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of its founding, which was commemorated that morning. With the Draft Constitution standing out as its most conspicuous piece of legislative achievements, the legislature has during its 43 general sessions adopted 103 sets of laws and regulations, passed 44 budgetary bills and ratified 12 treaties. There are still 54 bills and one budgetary estimate waiting for decision. In addition there are four treaties awaiting its ratification.

TUAN'S REMAINS HONORED AT NANKING EN ROUTE TO PEIPING

More than 100 leading Government officials gathered at Hsiakwan Station in Nanking Dec. 8 to offer their last respects to the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, whose coffin arrived from Shanghai that morning. Among those present were Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, representing the Central Party Headquarters, Teng Chia-yen, State Councillor, representing the National Government, and Dr. Wong Wen-hao, representing the Executive Yuan, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and Ma Chao-chun, Mayor of Nanking. The special train conveying the remains of the late statesman resumed journey at 8.30 a.m. for Peiping, according to *Central News*.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador-designate to America, returned to Shanghai Dec. 6 from Nanking, where he received instructions from the Central diplomatic authorities regarding his new duties in the United States. Dr. Wang is tentatively scheduled to leave for America sometime next January to assume his new post.

Lao Wei-sui and Huang Pei-chieh, first and second secretaries, respectively, of the Chinese Embassy at Washington, have been recalled by the Foreign Office. The new secretaries will be Ho Pei-yuan and Liu Yu-fang, whose appointments were announced Dec. 8.

T. V. SOONG VISITS KWEILIN, CONFERS WITH KWANGSI LEADERS

Leaving Canton by a Douglas airplane at 9.20 a.m. Dec. 6, T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, arrived at Kweilin shortly before noon. Among those who welcomed him at the airdrome were General Li Tsung-jen, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangsi, General Pai Chung-hsi, new member of the Standing Committee of the Military Affairs Commission, and General Huang Hsu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government. Mr. Soong conferred with Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi at dinner, when various economic problems concerning Kwangsi were discussed. Mr. Soong returned to Canton Dec. 8 by plane from Kweilin. He left at 10 o'clock the same night for Hongkong en route to Shanghai.

Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, who arrived at Shanghai Dec. 6 by plane from Canton, told interviewers that he was coming to attend the conference of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway Administration, after which he will return to the south.

Conscription will be enforced in Kwangtung beginning from January 1, 1937, reported *Central News* Dec. 2. Limiting the number of conscripts to 30,000 for the first batch, the term of the service is set at one and half years.

Chiang Wei-kuo, the 20-year old son of General Chiang Kai-shek, who arrived at Berlin recently from China to study military science, is now following a course of German language for foreign students at the University of Berlin. Upon completion of the course, Mr. Chiang will enter the Reich's Military Academy, where he will wear cadet's uniform.

Who's Who in China

Lowe Chuan-hua, journalist and social worker; born in Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1902; studied at Boone Middle School and Boone University, Wuchang; Ph.B. from University of Chicago, 1923; research worker in Graduate School of Commerce and Administration, Uuiversity of Chicago, 1923-24; sometime lecturer on Chinese affairs for the Extension Divisions of the Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas; returned to China and became head of Commercial Department, Footeh Academy, Hankow, 1924-26; special correspondent for *Hankow Independent Herald* and *Peiping Chronicle*, 1926; associate editor of *Wuhan People's Tribune*, 1927; professor of Economics of Chih Tze University, Shanghai, 1927-28; member of Labor Law Engorcement Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 1929-30; industrial secretrry of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee of China, 1928-34; joined the China International Famine Relief Commission in June, 1934, as publicity secretary and became director of its Shanghai Office and concuerrently head of its Income Production Department in 1935; member of Chinese delegation to the 1931 and 1936 conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations; member of Executive Committee of Shanghai Birth Control League; member of editorial board of the *Chinese Recorder* and contributing editor to the *China Critic*, Shanghai; author of *China's Labor Movement*, *Facing Labor Issues in China*, *An English Translation of China's Factory Law*, editor of *Sympatium on Japan's Undeclared War in Shanghai*, etc; present address: C. I. F. R. C., 505 Honan Road, Shanghai.

駱傳華
Lowe Chuan-hua
(Lo Chuan-hua)

駱傳華，江西籍，年三十四歲，畢業於武昌文華中學及美國芝加哥大學商學院，曾任美國威司康新，米里蘇打及甘舍司各大學普及教育科講師，漢口輔德中學商科主任，漢口自由西報及北平導報特約訪員，上海持志大學經濟學教授，中國青年會全國協會幹事，上海青年會勞工部主任，民國十九年曾任工商部勞働法實施委員會委員，民國二十年及二十五年兩任太平洋國際關係討論會議中國代表，著有中國勞工運動及今日中國勞工問題，現任中國華洋義賑救災總會徵募股主任兼駐滬事務所主任及中國評論週報編輯。

Suez Canal Dues Reduced

The Administrative Council of the Suez Canal Company Dec. 7 decided to make the following reductions from April 1 next: Cargo dues to six shillings per net ton; dues on ships in ballast to three shillings; and tariff for passengers in transit to six shillings per head. The reduction was long overdue.

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December, 1936. Vo. III. No. 5.

ARTICLES

Early Chinese Porcelain.....*By John C. Ferguson*
Chinese Expansion in the South Seas ....*By Lin Yu*
Prose Adventures .....*By Yone Noguchi*

CHRONICLES

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Men and Events

One miner was killed and several seriously injured as the result of a coal mine explosion at Chengtch in northern Honan Dec. 5.

The recently enacted ricsha regulations of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement specify uniform coats of a standard design and a raincoat.

General Goering considers Germany "not so weak now" as in 1914. We shudder to think what a really strong Germany might do to a weak world.—*The China Critic.*

Under the sponsorship of Chen Kuo-fu, chairman of the Kiangsu provincial government, a swimming pool will be built in Chinkiang. It is to be completed before next May.

More than 30,000 Chinese laborers in Soviet Russia have been deported by the Soviet authorities and are expected to arrive in China shortly, according to the Overseas Affairs Commission.

With 625 births, between January 1 and December 4, against 374 deaths, Shanghai's Japanese community is showing a steady rate of natural increase. Most of the babies were girls.

Willys R. Peck, Counsellor of the American Embassy, called on Dr. T. T. Li, Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Nanking Dec. 2.

Chinese historians in Peiping and Nanking are busily making plans for the formation of a National Association of Historians, which will represent China in the forthcoming conference of the International Historical Congress.

Simplicio Godino, a Filipino who was separated from his dead Siamese twin brother in New York, died Dec. 5. Simplicio was separated from his dead brother on October 25 in an operation which physicians believed at first would be successful.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Ambassador-designate to the United States, called on General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, Dec. 3 at the Waichiaopu. Dr. Wang returned to Shanghai Dec. 6. He will leave for America next month.

Dr. Dugald Christie, pioneer missionary doctor in Manchuria, died in London Dec. 7 at the age of 81. Educated at Edinburgh University, Dr. Christie was superintendent of the Mukden Medical Mission and Principal Emeritus of the Mukden Medical College.

Dr. Y. Y. Tsu of St. John's University lectured before the International Relations Club and the Current Events Club of the Down-town School of Commerce, University of Shanghai, Dec. 10 on the Institute of Pacific Relations recently held in California.

The petition filed by the National Herb Doctors' Association for the addition of an assistant director to the National Health Administration to take charge of herb medicine was rejected by the Legislative Yuan at its general session in Nanking, Dec. 4.

The death occurred in Shanghai suddenly Dec. 3 from a diabetic attack of N. E. B. Ezra, editor of *Israel's Messenger*, and one of the most active members of the local Jewish community. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and a sister; also a son in India.

H. J. Timperely, correspondent for *Manchester Guardian* and various American publications, addressed the Shanghai Y's Men's Club at the American Club in Shanghai Dec. 2 on "Important Changes in the Realm of Sino-Japanese Relations During the Past Year."

The Convention for the exchange of parcel posts between China and Soviet Russia was formally signed at Nanking Dec. 7 by Kuo Hsin-sung, Director-General of Posts, and a representative of the Soviet Embassy. The Convention will become effective Jan. 1.

Joint maneuvers are being held by the North China Japanese Garrision and the recently arrived Japanese landing party from Port Arthur on Dec. 9 to 12 on the eastern outskirts of Tientsin. Daily sham battles last from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Central News states that with the adoption of the revised organic law of the National Health Administration by the Legislative Yuan Dec. 4 the National Quarantine Service, which formerly was a subsidiary organ, has now become a constitutent department of the Administration.

After two months in Ward Road prison in Shanghai, a month of which was spent on hunger strike, Henri le Grauclaude, French journalist, was brought before Judge Kaufman in the French Consular Court Dec. 9 for trial on a charge of being in possession of and making use of a forged passport.

Excavators at Chowkoutien have unearthed the finest Peking Man fossil yet discovered. It consists of a male skull, including the basal bones and a part of the facial skeleton which have been missing in all the other fossils. The facial parts include the eye sockets and part of the nose.

A sharp drop in temperature, accompanied by the first snowfalls of the season, was reported by several cities in the Yangtze Valley, and a distinct change in the weather also was noted in Shanghai end of last week. Following a period of Indian summer, Shanghai has lately experienced wintry weather. The first snowfall was reported about 7.20 p.m. Dec. 5, when a very light shower of tiny flakes lasted for a few minutes. This was repeated about 1.30 a.m. the same night.

Harold William Temperley of Cambridge University and President of the International Historical Congress, who recently arrived in China from Europe on a trip to the Far East, is negotiating with the authorities for China to participate in the I.H.C. conference in 1938.

Rafael Drusdale, a Norwegian employed as acting-manager of the Bachrach Motor Co., committed suicide in Manila Dec. 6. Mr. Drusdale was found dead, with a bullet wound in his chest. He left a letter for the police, saying: "I betrayed the confidence of my employer."

The case in which six Russians were charged with an attempt to defraud the Franco-American Insurance Company by plotting to start a fire in the McKenzie Godown on Canton Road, Shanghai, came to an end Dec. 7 when three of the accused were convicted and sentenced to prison. The other three were found not guilty.

Dr. Hu Shih, Dean of the College of Arts and Letters of the National Peking University, was entertained Sunday night at a dinner party given by Dr. Chu Chia-hua, newly appointed Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government. He was also guest at a luncheon Monday given by Shih Ying, Minister of Personnel.

The Blindart Workshop of the Institution for the Chinese Blind is holding its annual sale of work for four days, Dec. 11 to 15 at 186 Nanking Road, opposite the Shanghai Power Co.'s offices. This is for the convenience of customers who may find it inconvenient to go the Sales Room on Hungjao Road and has been made possible through the kindness of Mrs. Liza Hardoon.

Sensational charges that General Feng Yu-hsiang is harboring Miss Sze Liang woman lawyer who jumped bail after being arrested on a charge of being a leader of the National Salvation Association, at his Nanking home, was contained in a report appearing in the *Shanghai Nippo* Dec. 8. General Feng, vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, was referred to by the *Nippo* report as a "notorious anti-Japanese leader."

At a reception given on Nov. 28 by the German Ambassador, Dr. Oscar P. Trautmann, a collection of valuable scientific German books, donated by Mr. Waibel, a director of the German Dyestuff Concern and an ardent promoter of Sino-German cultural relations, was presented by the host on behalf of the China Institute of the University of Frankfort-on Main to the Sino-German Cultural Association of Nanking.

Mrs. Chao Wang, wife of a farmer near Kalgan, missed the world title for giving multiple births last month by allowing six of her ten babies to die, a special dispatch from Peiping to the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* said Dec. 5. According to the report, Mrs. Wang gave birth to ten infants on Nov. 16. There were nine boys and one girl; five boys and the girl died the following day. The mother and her surviving offspring are doing well, the message added.

Representatives of the various police stations in the Shanghai Foreign Settlement met with Police Commissioner F. W. Gerrard, at Police Headquarters on Foochow Road, Dec. 7, to discuss the terms and provisions of the special economy report adopted by the Shanghai Municipal Council two weeks ago. Each station was represented at the session by two officers. They were given opportunity to present the general feeling among the men at each station in regard to the economy report, which provided for a pay-cut of 8 per cent as well as for the reduction in various allowances.

Hsai Chin-hua, once a celebrated sing-song girl, died at her home in Peiping, Dec. 4 at the age of 62. Only recently a motion picture company in Shanghai invited her to come south to assist in the screening of a story on her life. She declined the invitation on account of ill health. Several plays and novels have been written on her during recent years. The erstwhile sing-song girl was married to a high imperial official by the name of Wei Ssu-keng who took her to Germany when he became China's minister. During her sojourn in that country she learned to speak German fluently.

A petition has been sent to Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, by the delegation of the slum dwellers in Kowloon, requesting that negotiations be conducted with the Hongkong Government for the immediate suspension of the forcible removal of the slum inhabitants. It was alleged that the Colony authorities have sent police to the slum district to force the dwellers to evacuate and induce them to sign documents accepting compensation. Meanwhile, the petition pointed, out, unscrupulous elements there have applied for government lands under an assumed name and in turn sold them to the Hongkong Government.

Generals Chang Fa-kuei and Liu Chien-hsu, newly appointed Pacification Commissioners for the Kiangsu-Chekiang and Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi-Anhwei Borders respectively, arrived in Nanking from Hangchow Dec. 5. They called on General Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-President of the Military Affairs Commission, General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, and General Chu Pei-te, Director of the Administrative Office of the Military Affairs Commission, to report on their garrison duties and to receive instructions regarding the transfer of their headquarters. Generals Chang and Liu were until recently Pacification Commissioners for the Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi-Shensi and the Honan-Hupeh-Shensi Borders respectively.

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, left Shanghai for Hongkong Dec. 8 aboard the P. and O. liner *Ranchi*.

Nelson Trusler Johnson, U. S. Ambassador to China, paid a brief visit to Shanghai Dec. 8. While here he met Dr. C. T. Wang, China's Ambassador-Designate to Washington.

An official U.S. Court for China notice announced that probate of the will of the late George E. Tucker will take place Jan. 18 at 10 a.m. The applicant is Mrs. Helen Ferguson Tucker, widow.

The death occurred in Shanghai Dec. 7 at the age of 64 of Rear-Admiral Michael Fedorovich, of the Imperial Russian Navy, who had been living in China since the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Roy G. Allman, formerly associated in the practice of law in Shanghai with his brother, N. F. Allman, has opened his own law offices in the Hamilton House, and will operate under the firm name of Allman and Winkelman.

Mei Lan-fang and Chen Yen-chiu, famous Chinese dramatists and female impersonators, arrived in Shanghai this week from North China, where Mr. Mei had given several shows for a philanthropic cause.

Kanyo Nieh, head of the cotton spinning department of the Academia Sinica, described present-day conditions in the cotton industry in China in an address to the members of the Y's Men's Club in Shanghai Dec. 8.

In accordance with recent regulations, U.S. Acting Secretary of State Moore announced Dec. 4 that Elvin Seibert, Vice-Consul at Shanghai, had been granted permission to marry Miss Christine Beck-Friis, daughter of the former counsellor to the Swedish Legation. The regulations forbid marriages of American consular offices to foreign women without government permission.

The Peiping Palace Museum treasures, including a part of the treasures which were exhibited at the Burlington House, London, from November, 1935, to March, 1936, were taken from the godown of the Ben Building on Rue Montauban, Shanghai, this week, and transported by rail to Nanking, where they will be temporarily stored in specially built vaults built by a foreign firm, and will not be displayed until arrangements are completed for public display. It is learned that the ultimate purpose of removing the art treasures to the capital is to put them on public display in permanent quarters.

Traffic in the Soochow Creek is now almost completely blocked by the rice boats detained at Chi Wang Miao, and vegetable supplies from villages in the vicinity are being transported to Shanghai by road. This is a result of the embargo by the Kiangsu Provincial Government on the export of rice from that province, the effect of which, it is feared, will be a serious shortage of the grain in Shanghai. Over 980 rice boats were detained at Kiating Hsien a few days ago by the local authorities, in accordance with the instructions of the provincial government.

Stating that an increase in the Municipal Rate would appear to be unavoidable next year, H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the Shanghai Foreign Municipal Council, discussed finance at a meeting held under the auspices of the British Residents Association of China Dec. 4. The meeting was presided over by W. J. Hawkins, Chairman of the Association. Reviewing the position as it has developed since 1929, Mr. Arnhold showed how the proceeds of the sale of the Electricity Department had been spent, how expenditure had increased and revenue decreased. He discussed measures of economy, defended the Report of the Staff Economy Committee, and urged that a balanced budget be reached by the end of 1938.

George H. Newsome, aged 40, an American adviser to the Chinese government and manager of the Hsuchang Tobacco Company, was murdered last week by an unknown bandit at Hsuchow, in Honan province. Mr. Newsome was shot Dec. 3, according to word received by his brother W. B. Newsome, employed in the Leaf Department of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company here. It is common belief that Mr. Newsome's death may be the sequel to the murder of the Chinese manager of the Hsuchang Tobacco Company at Hsuchow last year, as it was then said that he was the victim of a feud arising from the activities of the government in the tobacco trade. The Hsuchang Tobacco Company is a government concern.

Chinese industrialists as a whole welcome government assistance, according to Wu Ching-chao, secretary of the Executive Yuan who has recently completed an investigation of more than 30 factories in Shanghai, Changchow and Wusih. In his report to the government, Mr. Wu will make several recommendations for the improvement of the native industries. According to Mr. Wu, the industrialists in these cities who were interviewed suggest the readjustment of tariff rates, enactment of factory laws, establishment of model factories, technical schools and testing and statistical bureaus. These manufacturers, Mr. Wu added, also recommended the inauguration of a steamship service between China and the South Seas Islands by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. If this could be accomplished it would open a great market for native products, he said.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Unauthorized Biography of William Randolph Hearst

Hearst, Lord of San Simeon, An Unauthorized Biography, by Oliver Carlson & Ernest Sutherland. New York: Bates, The Viking Press. U.S. $3.00.

As one of the strangest and most interesting personalities on the surface of present-day American life, William Randolph Hearst is an obvious subject for the biographer. In recent years there has been an epidemic of biographies on men who are still living; and should this book penetrate the fastnesses of San Simeon Hearst will have the privilege, in company with others more or less illustrious. of reading what amounts to thinking America's judgment upon his life and works.

Oliver Carson, social scientist at the University of Chicago, and Ernest Sutherland Bates, former editor of the Dictionary of American Biography, both scientists of high repute, have pictured Hearst in this documented study as an example of irresponsible wealth, spectacularly colorful and wielding vast power. His attempts to bend all things to his will, the authors believe, are due to his "Messianic complex," essentially an over-compensation for felt inferiority, distorted out of recognition by the absence of a religion into "quite simply a Hearst fanatic."

The authors have layed a thorough background for Hearst's later life, and have studied the lives of his father and mother. The outrageous methods by which George Hearst, bucaneer father of William Randolph, achieved great wealth are a devasting comment on America's "success story," particularly in the last century. Practically they amount to highway robbery.

By the mere fact of dying a man ofter achieves for a time a certain saintliness through the fullsome tributes paid to his memory, and George Hearst being wealthy was no exception. Knowing him to be thoroughly dishonest, a liar and a cheat—a thief on a grand scale, it is amusing to read Senator Daniel Wolsey Vorhees' eulogy on his life. "He has left to his country an unsullied name and the example of a well-spent life, and his country in turn will embalm his memory as one of her trust and noblest types of manhood." Delivered in the United States Senate, March 25, 1892, an eloquent tribute to one of those who "got away with it."

Allied to George Hearst, this ruthless man of uncouth tastes, was Phoebe Apperson, kindly, gentle, delicate and refined—the picture of sweet charity. Phoebe Apperson felt sorrow for the downtrodden, made beggars by her husband and others of his ilk. That sorrow she converted into many acts of philanthropy, but in the nature of things it was impossible for her to see beneath the surface. She accepted, "The poor ye have always with you." To expect her to wonder why would have been asking too much.

The son of such an ill-assorted couple as George and Phoebe Hearst was inevitably doomed to be a misfit. From his mother he inherited idealism, from his father the belief that business was a god in itself. "No more than his father or mother did Willie Hearst recognize any conflict between idealism and 'legitimate' business with its claim to a 'just' profit." Surrounded by wealth from babyhood, pampered and humored at every turn, his every whim granted almost before thought of, it was inevitable that William Randolph failed to grow up. Naturally he carried this infantile irresponsibility into after life.

Groomed to take over the vast wealth George Hearst had accumulated, William Randolph was handed the *San Francisco Examiner* as his first toy at the age of 24. This paper had been acquired by George Hearst in his campaign to make himself Governor of the State of California. Following the trail blazed by Joseph Pulitzer of the *World* and James Gordon Bennett of the *Herald*, pioneers of "yellow journalism," Hearst in the *Examiner* astounded even these men by the sensational methods he adopted to present news. A newspaper depends on advertising to pay, and advertising must go where circulation leads. Therefore, he worked on the principle that any method of bringing in subscribers is legitimate, no matter how shady.

"That he introduced the latest methods of 'yellow journalism' to the Pacific Coast, and that there and in New York he sought and achieved a new low level of publicity appeal-with devastating effect upon the whole field of American journalism-has long been recognized, but there has been less realization of the fact that from the standpoint of inner life, editorial efficiency, and news-gathering Hearst's early papers were much better than his later ones. Though always personal organs, the *San Francisco Examiner*, the *New York Journal*, and the *New York American* in the first years of their existence made a genuine effort to get the news, however much they might sometimes distort it in the telling. With Hearst's growing absorption in politics, his increasing cynicism as a result of political defeat, he ceased even to insist upon getting the news, occasionally finding it easier, cheaper, and more satisfactory to employ second-rate correspondents or none at all than to trouble to get those widely known in their profession. Hearst the journalist became submerged first in Hearst the politician and then in Hearst the business man until today his twenty-nine so-called "news" papers are little more than a gigantic chain-store, selling political patent medicines and adulterated economics."

From his newspapers and from other sources the authors have gleaned both the highlights and sidelights of Hearst's career as a journalist, capitalist, politician and "godfather" to Hollywood. They have made a number of damaging indictments against him supported by evidence from his own newspapers. As the prime mover behind the Spanish-American War, as the instigator of the Mexican forgeries Hearst was at the height of his power as the irresponsible swayer of public opinion in the Uniten States.

No part of the man's life has been spared. Hearst's activities in Hollywood have an unreal and garrish quality about them. His attempts to create an impression there are pitiful rather than otherwise. While posing as the fiercest and most tigerish defender of the sanctity of the American home in his newspapers, Hearst on the other hand has flaunted his own immoralities in the face of public opinion, more evidence of his belief that he is above ordinary mortals.

Mr. Carlson and Dr. Bates have presented facts regarding the extent of Hearst's vast private fortune—the basis of his power to affect public opinion. That fortune is the reason why Hearst could afford to take long chances in building up circulation by any means, something no other paper in America could afford to do.

No single right granted by the Constitution has been more thoroughly defended than freedom of the press, but Hearst has reduced that freedom to license. Perhaps one of the hopeful signs is the constant libel cases which have dogged Hearst's footsteps. The details of these libel suits have been brought to the attention of the public by the authors.

It seems to the reviewer that the authors' purpose in writing this biography was not only to give a picture of the man's character and life, but also to call attention to the disastrous possibilities a man with a great fortune other than Hearst might find in a study of Hearst's life. Such a man, having a definite aim and acting along the general lines Hearst did, could constitute himself an even greater menace to society than Hearst has been and might possibly be the means of ending democracy in the United States. Hearst has shown those who may come after him that the power of the press backed by unlimited wealth can be a law unto itself. Had Hearst himself been more consistent—had he started out with a definite program—the story of his life and the story of America might have been different. The thought is an unpleasant one. Possibly Hearst would be the first to deny it, but nevertheless his life is an amazing indication of the ease with which Fascism might sweep America.

We can only be thankful that Hearst, never fully realizing the potentialities of his position, is now in his dottage, an old and pathetic man whose odd fancies should be humored. The extent of his decline, his last flare-up as a 'Hearst fanatic,' can be measured by his strict orders to all at San Simeon that none may mention death in his presence. D. D.

Trindex

Compiled by Vernon Nash. Index Press, Yenching University, Peiping, China, 1936. 384 pages with appendices. Price: $

It gives one a sense of novelty to glance at the title page of this little book, "Trindex," an index to three dictionaries: "Giles' Chinese-English Dictionary," "K'ang Hsi Tzu Tien" and "P'ei Wen Yun Fu." It is an odd combination; but I think that the compiler justifies himself in the choice of only best known books. Giles' work has been and still is recognized as the standard for most western students of Chinese. The pedantical "K'ang Hsi Tzu Tien" could have been replaced by a newer dictionary on modern usages, had it not been the source from which most later compilations are drawn. Strictly speaking, "P'ei Wen Yun Fu" is not a dictionary for ordinary purposes, nevertheless, it has a system of indexing based upon "rhyme-characters" which has occasionally won favor of the philologists. To an ordinary Chinese student, who needs well indexed dictionaries most, he would find but disappointments in spite of all the facilities of locating the characters. But the book is of course primarily compiled for the use of the English-speaking students taking up sinological subjects. What a useful complement to Giles' Dictionary this new device is!

A few words more about the index system itself. The inventor calls it "Chung Kuo Tze Kuei Hsieh," which is again novel to the beginners. One would not see the ingenuity of the choice of words until he goes on to the Second Table in which the unusual title really represents all types of strokes in Chinese characters. It is one of the many systems by which Chinese characters are converted into Arabic numerals, six places in the case. Those who are not mathematically inclined are apt to turn away from it in melancholy. But the whole scheme depends upon the six digits, the distinctive feature being fewer characters assigned to one member than any other system. I pick up a dictionary arranged in another system that has "a far wider use at present" and "the added advantage of being adopted by China's largest publishing house," and the contrast is apparent.

I must admit that I am also "not competent to pass judgment upon the relative merits of the various numerical-conversion systems," but will speak from the experience of a beginner to this system. It took me a whole evening of attentive reading to go through the exceptions, qualifications and arbitrary rules in placing certain characters in certain categories in the introduction of about seventy pages. I begin to realize that I could not be cleverer than the two children of our compiler in their early teens in mastering it overnight. I also realize how difficult it is to learn, through the medium of a borrowed language, a thing that should be easy for me, for as I turn to the end of the book, the whole system is summarized in four pages of Chinese.

I was cautioned at the start "against a tendency to pessimism at certain early stages of the study of the system." All these rules aim only at differentiation and elimination of numerical duplications. They are to be compared with the specifications which must be borne in mind by the players in many forms of sports. What seems bafflingly complex, it is suggested, clears up with practice. Is it not equally true that our conventional system of indexing based upon radicals and numbers of strokes, could, through practice, also be handled with ease? Should we not think this but a poor defense for its cumbersomeness? Accuracy is one thing we are striving after and simplicity is another.

The aplhabetization used in other countries is based upon something that people already know. I always wonder whether some feasible scheme could ever be worked out along principles that are familiar to us and could be acquired with simple explanations and little practice. The numerical-conversion system has already had the disadvantage of coding and decoding and further complications will make it difficult to win popular favor.

I am not trying to be critical. As I can see the advantage of the "Kuei Hsieh" System over many others, I hope it will be possible to improve on this "experimental stage." The view of a non-specialist may sometimes prove to be of some help.

T. W. T.

A Thoughtful Novel About an American Doctor in China

Yang and Yin, A Novel of an American Doctor in China, by Alice Tisdale Hobart. Indianapolis, Ind. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. U.S.$2.50.

This book is the third of a series of four novels depicting the impact of Western civilization upon China. "Oil for the Lamps of China" and "River Supreme", its predecessors, dealt with machinery and business organization. This book deals with deeper and more subtle aspects of the conflict between West and East.

The title, "Yang and Yin", male and female—the two principles of all creative life—is particularly appropriate. The Chinese believe harmony lies in the proper balance between these two principles. In the life of Peter Fraser, American doctor in China, the Occidental heritage of assertion meets the quietude of the Orient.

Fresh from America Peter is fired by enthusiasm for his work as a missionary doctor. His mind transcends all obstacles. There is so much for him to do and so little time in which to do it. But he fails to take into consideration the forces of Chinese scholastic tradition, the superstitious regard of the Chinese toward medicine, the philosophical attitude of mind which insists upon resignation and repose. Inevitably conflicts arise and modification becomes imperative. Although he never loses his urge toward energy, he learns in time to "make haste slowly."

Peter meets and marries Diana Moreland. Their union is a happy one, although time, the circumstances of their environment and the particular needs of Peter's personality mold it until the fine edge is lost. Peter, engrossed though he is in his work, needs some deep spiritual reassurance which Diana cannot give. Her need lies with her children, and they absorb her utterly to the exclusion of her husband. In his loneliness of spirit Peter turns to other things. Work cannot be a complete substitute for the thing for which he gropes. In his relationship with the young sensitive scholar, Sen Lo Shih, his student and co-worker, work and spirit are united, for a time.

After the death of two of their three children Diana becomes obsessed with the idea that only in America can their remaining daughter hope to reach maturity. Therefore, she leaves Peter to face an unpleasant choice—the relative importance of his duty to his family or to humanity. Shall he leave his beloved hospital, his campaign against the opium evil, the hard-won tentative result of his experiment to determine the cause of a virulent disease afflicting the countryside?

Humanity must be served. Only in America are there properly equipped laboratories, necessary if he is to bring his experiment to a successful conclusion. He cannot take a sick Chinese to America, but he himself can enter sick. But what of his obligations to his wife and child?

Mrs. Hobart's book is a fine one, although perhaps not quite the equal of her "Oil for the Lamps of China." It is inevitable that this should be so—the subject matter is large, larger than can successfully be carried by a novel and in consequence there are rather too many characters.

Considering the disadvantages under which she labored, Mrs. Hobart has produced a sensitive and sympathetic work—a book which makes Chinese and Westerners alike truly human. Delicately

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but inexorably she has painted through the medium of her characters the conflicts between Chinese and Western thought. In the married life of Peter and Diana she has touched depths of spirit and motives common to humanity the world over. A thousand missionaries throughout China live lives similar to those of Peter, Diana and their conferes on the compound. The character of Sen Lo Shih, son of a Chinese scholar and Peter's pupil personifies China taking from the West the things fitted for her needs, drawing them into the core of her civilization.

"Yang and Yin" is a thoughtful novel. Mrs. Hobart's knowledge of East and West—of men and women—runs deep. As an interpretation of the Chinese mind particularly and as a light on the road toward understanding generally among all peoples, this book is a gift to the West.

Shanghai, December 5, 1936. D. D.

End of U. S. Shipping Strike in Sight

The end of the American snipping strike, which has completely paralyzed America's maritime industry for the past six weeks, is at last in sight. This was indicated by an announcement made Dec. 6 by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that an early settlement of the situation was in prospect.

The first vessel to clear the United States since the strike began sailed on that date from Seattle. The vessel was the motorship *Boxer*, bound for Alaska with a full cargo of food and supplies. A serious shortage of foodstuffs and necessities of life had existed in Alaska for several weeks.

At Houston, Texas, the owner of the Lyjes Steamship Co., which operates a large fleet of coastal steamers, announced that he would submit a new contract to the striking seamen granting substantial increases in wages up to $20 a month and other concessions.

Soviets Biggest Purchaser of Arms in U.S. During November

The U.S. Department of State Dec. 4 announced the issue of 399 permits for the shipment of arms and munitions from the United States during November. The value of total exports was set at $3,454,496, most of which was aircraft. The Soviet Union purchased planes, mostly transports, but easily convertible into bombers, valued at $934,949 during the past month, while Japan's purchases totalled $682,300 for transport planes, airplane motors and parts. Shipments valued at $77,056 were licensed for Argentina. China's purchases for the month included $22,000 for military, planes, $3,000 for revolvers and $26,700 for commercial airplane parts. Siam received materials worth $304,000, including $286,000 in military aeroplanes.

Bethlehem Steel Co. to Put $35,000,000 into New Mills

The rapidly growing demand for lighter steels in industry was largely responsible for the announcement Nov. 11 of a $35,000,000 construction appropriation by Bethlehem Steel Corp. for one of the largest plant expansion programs of the post-depression era. The building program, which will be rushed to completion by the end of 1937, is in addition to one started in 1935 on which $34,500,000 already has been spent. The new appropriation also follows by only a few weeks the $29,000,000 expansion program of United States Steel plant at Birmingham, Ala. First Bethlehem construction will be the erection of a continuous strip-sheet mill at Sparrows Point, Md. The plant at Lackawanna, N. Y., and possibly other plants to be devoted largely to the manufactture of light steel products, also will be remodelled or enlarged. Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem president, revealed that Bethlehem now employs 88,000 men, as compared with 73,000 in 1929. Working 40 hours a week instead of the 50 hours in 1929, he added, the average pay of workers is more than 15 per cent above that of the peak boom year.

Tornadoes, Rain, and Zero Temperature Sweep U. S.

In zero weather Dec. 9 Winter flung tornadoes and torrential rains across three-fourths of the United States. Temperatures ranging from 20 deg. F. below zero to 20 deg. F. above zero prevailed in 21 states.

General Chiang Stresses Necessity for Stopping Cultivation of Opium Poppy

General Chiang Kai-shek, Inspector-General of Opium-Suppression, has issued a circular order to the Provincial Governments of Ninghsia, Shensi, Yunnan, Szechuan, Suiyuan, Kansu and Kweichow, to the effect that in order to suppress opium we must first prohibit its cultivation. Transportation, sale and smoking of opium must be suppressed simultaneously. An investigation, the order said, should be conducted by the local authorities to ascertain whether the opium poppy is still planted in those districts where its cultivation has already been prohibited or should be prohibited this winter; and whether local officials are enforcing the order of opium suppression or secretly tolerating its cultivation. Opium suppression should be actively enforced by the various Provincial Governments. Even in areas where opium suppression is temporarily postponed, the cultivation should be tolerated only in districts where the poppy was cultivated last year.

Maria Wen Faints, But Is Found Guilty

Maria Wen, weak from a serious kidney ailment, was wheeled into court in Los Angeles, Dec. 4 to answer charges of attempted smuggling of narcotics valued at $50,000 into the United States. Shortly before she was expected to enter the witness box, however, the Shanghai Eurasian girl fainted, causing the presiding judge to adjourn the hearing until the following day. Mrs. Ames Peterson, Miss Wendt's attorney, indicated that the accused girl's defence would be based on the allegation that she was only a tool of a large international smuggling ring. The deaths of N. Loffelholz-Brandstatter, former Shanghai resident who committed suicide aboard the *s.s. Oriente* as he was about to be seized in connection with the case, and Al Stey, former superintendent of Paulun Hospital, who was found in a dying condition in the French Concession at Shanghai, the attorney pointed out, proved that they knew that their plans to use Miss Wen as a tool had failed.

A verdict of guilty was returned Dec. 8.

Nanking Mohammedans Oppose Removal of Tombs for New Site of Central "U"

The Mohammedans at Nanking are astir over the proposal of the National Central University for the expropriation of a Mohammedan cemetery outside the Chung Hua Gate for a part of the new site of the University.

In a manifasto to all Mohammedans throughout the country the Nanking Mohammedan Association this week solicits their support of their opposition to the expropriation of the gravevard, which, if carried out, will entail the removal of more than 2,000 Mohammedan tombs.

Pointing out that it is against the Chinese principle of filial piety as well as the tenets of the Mohammedans to excavate and remove the remains of their ancestors, the manifesto says that it will constitute a gross injustice to the Mohammedans, if they are compelled to do so.

Calling their attention to the emphasis placed by General Chiang Kai-shek, General Yen Hsi-shan, in their joint manifesto recently issued to the "Irregulars" in Suiyuan and Chahar on the necessity of protecting the tombs of their ancestors, the manifesto urged the Mohammedan associations in various parts of the country to file a petition with the Central Government, raising unanimous opposition to the matter.

According to investigation, there are 30,813 Mohammedans in Nanking, including 18,088 males and 12,725 females. Most of their ancestors came to Nanking with Emperor Hung Wu, the first ruler of the Ming dynasty.

Chen Tu-hsiu, Noted Communist, Studies Archaeology in Prison

Shut behind bars, Chen Tu-hsiu, noted Communist leader and scholar, who is serving his penal term in the Kiangsu First Prison, is devoting his time to the study of archaeology. By the time his penal term expires he will probably emerge from prison as an archaeologist, while finding himself entirely out of touch with the political situation, as he is now absolutely kept in the dark in regard to current politics, says *Central News*. Since he entered prison in July, 1934, he has studied hundreds of volumes on archaeology. It is said that whatever money he receives from his friends or relatives, he uses to buy such books to augment his knowledge on the subject.

Mr. Chen was arrested in Shanghai on Oct. 15, 1932 on a charge of instigating Communist activities. After a protracted trial, he was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment by the Supreme Court in July 20, 1934 and sent to the Kiangsu First Prison three days later to serve his penal term.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1555.

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions mononitro-and dinitro-organic compounds will be added to the List of Contraband, Prohibited and Restricted Articles, under the heading "Explosive Materials."

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
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CUSTOM HOUSE,
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15⅝	9⅝	0.20	Adams Express	15⅛	14⅞
137½	115¾	4.00	American Can	118⅞	118⅝
40⅜	29¼	0.30	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	34	34⅛
9⅜	6⅛	—	American & For. Power	6⅜	6⅜
56½	29⅝	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	52¾	53
27⅝	18⅝	0.15	American Radiator	23⅛	23⅜
189⅛	149½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	187	187
104	88½	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	99⅛	99½
27⅝	19⅛	0.20	American Waterworks	25¼	25¼
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88½	59	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	72¼	72½
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186	92½	—	Case, J. I.	153	152¼
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70	51¼	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	66⅝	66¼
78½	65	3.80	Sterling Products	73¼	73
44½	33	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	41	40⅝
18	11	0.40	Transamerica	17⅝	17½
104⅝	71⅝	3.00	Union Caride & Caroon	102¼	102⅜
149⅜	108½	6.00	Union Pacific	126½	127½
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